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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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THE CITY TICKET.

The three Republican conventions, which met yesterday for the purpose of nominating a Republican city ticket, did not get along as harmoniously as might have been desired; but the agerness shown by friends of each candidate to secure his nomination, while it leads to noise and confusion, does not necessarily imply irreconcilable hostilities. The most successful campaigns in the city and county have been begun by truculent conventions, in which the strife for nomination was fierce, but was over as soon as the nomination was made. If our Republican friends in this city did not feel sure of electing their candidates they would not get into any wrangle over their nomination.

The contest in the Mayoralty Convention was fierce, owing to the fact that it was confined to three candidates, triangular struggle being confessedly the most difficult. Iresulted in the nomination of Hon. MILES. HUMPHREYS on the twenty-third ballot, and it is to be hoped that the conclusion thus arrived at will prove generally satisfactory. Mr. HUMPHREYS is so well and avorably known to the people of this community that he scarcely needs any words of commendation at our hands. He wa for several years a member of the House of Representatives, and served one tem as State Senator from this county, and while in that capacity made a good and honorable public record. He is emphatically a working man, is one of the ablest and most popular advocates of the interests of the laboring classes, and will command a large and hearty support from the various trade organizations. He is fully qualified for an honest and faithful discharge of the duties of Mayor, and will doubtless be elected by a triumphant majority.

The Controller's Convention renominated, unanimously, the present Controller, ROBERT M. SNODGRASS; who has served to general acceptance, in that office, for three years past. Mr. SNODGRASS has proved himself a competent officer, and being now thoroughly conversant with all the details of his office, it is the part of prudence and wisdom to retain him. There is nothing to be gained by dismissing a faithful public servant, and we are satisfied that Mr. SNODGRASS meets all the Jeffersonian requisitions. He is honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution, and honesty capacity and integrity are all that can be required of any one who aspires to serve the public. His Democratic opponent has not lived in the city for nearly a generation, and is in no way identified with its interests, and there is no reason in the world why he should be preferred to so good an officer as the present incumbent.

The Treasurer's Convention got into an almost hopeless snarl from the start, and finally adjourned to meet again to-day.

FIRST EDITION.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1877.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney General, in answer to a resolution of Mr. Bayard, adopted some weeks ago, calling for full information in regard to the number of deputy United States marshals employed on November 7th, the day of the Presidential election. Referred.

Mr. Logan presented joint resolutions of the Illinois Legislature in favor of an amendment to the patent laws so as to secure to inventors adequate compensation for the use of their inventions. Referred.

Mr. Paterson presented the credentials of David T. Corbin, claiming to have been elected United States Senator from the State of South Carolina for six years from March 4th, 1877. The credentials were signed by H. H. Chamberlain, Governor of South Carolina, and after being read were placed on file, no objection being made thereto.

Mr. Christiancy presented resolutions of the Detroit Board of Trade, in favor of the repeal of the Bankrupt law. Referred.

Mr. Hamlin, from the Committee on Rules, reported back the proposed amendment to the rules recently submitted by Mr. Boutwell, providing that during the session of the Electoral Commission each calendar day when legislative business shall have been transacted shall be treated as such, and the journals of the two Houses of Congress shall be so kept and dated. Agreed to.

Mr. Allison, from the conference committee on the bill to provide for the sale of certain lands in Kansas, submitted a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Harvey, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a substitute for the Senate bill to secure the rights of settlers upon certain railroad lands, and to repeal the first five sections of the act of July 25, 1866, granting lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad and its extension to Red river. Passed.

Mr. Merrimon, from the Committee on Rules, reported an amendment to the rules so as to provide that appropriations for the improvement of rivers and all amendments thereto shall be referred by the Committee on Commerce to the Secretary of War, who shall cause an inquiry and report upon the extent, expediency of and necessity for the proposed improvement, and such report shall be made a part of the report of the committee of the Senate. Ordered printed.

Mr. Hamlin, from the Committee on Rules, reported favorably on the amendment to the rules submitted by Mr. Ingalls, so as to provide that motions to adjourn to a certain day or take a recess shall be debatable. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Bayard submitted a resolution calling upon the President to transmit to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, a report of the expenditures of the Department of State from 1789 to 1876, and also expenditures on account of foreign intercourse during the same period. Agreed to.

Mr. Windom presented joint resolutions of the Minnesota Legislature, asking an appropriation by Congress for the survey of the St. Croix and St. Louis rivers.

Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, presented resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature, asking an appropriation to aid in the completion of the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal and Harbor, and to extend the time for the completion thereof. Referred.

Mr. Mitchell submitted an amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, appropriating $25,000 to defray the expenses necessarily incurred by the Committee on Privileges and Elections in making investigations as to the election in various Southern States under the resolution of Mr. Edmunds, adopted on the 5th of December. Ordered printed.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate, by a vote of yeas 35, nays 14, said aside the unfinished business, the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts.

The resolution submitted yesterday, providing for the issue of an attachment for the arrest of Conrad N. Jourdan, Cashier of the Third National Bank of New York, who failed to appear and testify as to the accounts in that bank of Samuel J. Tilden, William T. Pelton and A. S. Hewitt, was taken up. The Pacific bills were laid aside with the understanding that a motion to take them up again should be made as soon as the resolution for the arrest of Jourdan should be disposed of.

Mr. Mitchell referred to the testimony in the case of the Oregon electors, and argued that $15,380 was placed to the credit of the Democratic leaders in Oregon to be used in connection with the controversy going on between Watts, the Republican elector, and Cronin, the Democratic elector. The money put up in Oregon came directly from the head of the Democratic party in New York. Samuel J. Tilden was one of the directors of the Third National Bank of New York, and the testimony would show that this whole conspiracy in regard to the electoral vote of Oregon originated in the very headquarters of the Democratic party in New York city.

Mr. Kernan argued that the witness Jourdan had been subpœnaed at the instance of an individual member of the committee, and not by the committee. The gentleman presenting this resolution of the Senate [Mitchell] had deemed it proper to go into discussion as to what the testimony showed before the proofs were all in, and until it had been for that, he [Kernan] would not refer to the matter. Mr. Kernan then quoted from the testimony, and said that it was discovered that Watts' case was ineligible, it was thought he would be instituted to compel Governor Grover to give him a certificate, and funds were raised to defend those suits. It was suggested that the National Democratic Committee should bear the, expenseand telegrams were sent to New York for that purpose. There never was a suggestion that money should be used for improper purposes in Oregon. The money sent to Oregon from New York was subsequently returned. He had no idea that the bank account of Tilden would show that any money had been used improperly, and he was willing to throw open the doors to see if corruption existed.

After some further discussion the resolution as submitted yesterday by Mr. Mitchell for the arrest of Jourdan was agreed to without division.

Messrs. Sargent, Dorsey and Merrimon were appointed members of the new conference committee on the bill appropriating $350,000 to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for public printing and binding during the current fiscal year.

Messrs. Allison, Windom and Bogy were appointed members of the conference committee on the Indian Appropriation bill.

The bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts was taken up, in order that it should be the unfinished business to-morrow.

The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened took a recess until ten to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Clerk was nearly two hours reading the journal of the legislative day of the 1st of February.

Mr. Hewitt reported back the Senate bill to encourage telegraphic communication between the United States and Europe. Passed.

The report of the committee on the election in Florida, declaring that the Tilden electors had been elected in that State, was considered.

Mr. Wilson asked Mr. Hopkins what latitude he was going to allow the debate. Mr. Hopkins said as much as he desired. Mr. Wilson replied he did not want any time; he did not want to be bothered by this funeral business. Mr. Hopkins said he intended limiting the debate to one hour, but since he had seen the extraordinary spectacle of the tribunal refusing to investigate into the real vote of Florida since he had seen the report of the minority of the committee containing evidence which had never been taken, and concerning reflections upon the majority which were utterly unwarranted, he thought there should be more time for debate. He then argued in support of the resolution.

Mr. Dunnell, who had signed the minority report, spoke in support of that report.

Mr. Purman rose to debate the report of the Florida committee. Up to that time no interest whatever had been taken in the debate, but when it became evident that he favored the resolution of the majority, declaring the Tilden electors duly elected, the Democratic members gathered around him.

Mr. Purman said: I find now an appropriate opportunity to state, from my own knowledge, the true condition of the Presidential vote in my State, concerning which so much is involved in misunderstanding and controversy. The Republican party in our State, with all its dissensions healed, with the whole machinery of the State government in its hands, went into the last campaign determined to win, and with its own resources and efforts, coupled with the most heroic devotion on the part of our voters, could achieve such an end. Free speech and free locomotion were enjoyed to the fullest extent by the speakers and managers of both sides, and at no time during the campaign or from any portion of the State came up any cry of intimidation, with one or two minor exceptions. It was without exception the most peaceful election ever held in the State, and not one case of violence or disturbance on election day has come to my knowledge. It seemed the peculiar privilege of the Republicans to win under all these advantageous circumstances, but it is a fact which I cannot stand upon this floor and deny, and which every man, woman and child in my State knows, that Florida was lost by the Republicans party in the late election, and that the Democratic Governor and the Tilden electors were truly elected. I make this declaration now under a most solemn sense of public duty and from an irresistible feeling of obligation to the people of my State, who have a right to expect that, however partisan their Representative might be in his political faith, he should, at least on questions of public fact, be an honest man. But, sir, I would not be understood in making this declaration as laying claim to any unusual amount of honesty or conscience, but I only assert my knowledge of facts. I love the principles of the Republican party, and for their sake have been singed by the fires of martyrdom, and I believe in the ultimate triumph of its regenerative mission; but I cannot return to my State and look my constituents in the face if, standing upon this floor and in the presence of the American people, anxious and entitled to know the truth concerning this dangerous Presidential issue, I should shrink from the responsibility of doing justice to my State and defending her honest political victory against the wilful perversion of a bold, dishonest and unscrupulous State Canvassing Board. [Applause from the Democratic side.] Should my Democratic colleagues in this House introduce a resolution here declaring that the St. Johns river had its rise in the Southern portion of our State, flowed northward for hundreds of miles and emptied its waters into the Atlantic ocean, would be compelled, by the affirmation of the resolution for the reason that I would know the statement to be true, being personally acquainted with the geography of that country; therefore, for like reason, am I compelled to give assent or any declarations which have been or may be made upon this floor that the Tilden electors were truly elected in Florida, and that only by "ways that are dark" and tricks that in this case have not proved to be vain, were these electors and the majority of the people of the United States defrauded out of their fair and lawful victory.

Mr. Purman described at length the manner in which the canvass was conducted, and charged that Cowgill, a member of the board, was personally consulted upon the fact of frauds having been committed, and that he gave his answer in one instance that if it were plainly proved up before the case came before them for adjudication, it should suffer no scrutiny or discount at his hands. Mr. Purman concluded as follows: I thank God and the good people of our State that Florida does not present the alarming spectacle of two rival governments upon her soil, both claiming to represent the sovereign will of the people. No one can foresee the future misfortunes that may befall the States of South Carolina and Louisiana in consequence of their dual governments, though it is my opinion that whether Governor Hayes or Governor Tilden will succeed to the Presidency, in neither event will the Republican claimants be able to maintain their authority, whether rightfully entitled or not. The pressure will be too great, both upon them and upon the President, and the policy of the Republican Administration necessarily will be to secure peace and reconciliation at the price of any concession involving the rights of the Southern Republicans.

Mr. Woodburn, of Nevada, a member of the committee, criticised the gentleman from Florida [Purman] for characterizing the Canvassing Board of Florida as a bold, unscrupulous and dishonest set. The gentlemen composing that board compare favorably with the gentleman from Florida, or with any member on the floor, and he wished to remind that gentleman that he had been canvassed into this House by the very same board and in the very same manner in which the Hayes electors had been declared elected. The testimony taken by the committee upon which it based its report would be totally inadmissible in any court of justice in the country. He went into the details of the election in different States, in order to show that if any fraud was perpetrated in Florida, if was perpetrated by the Democrats; but notwithstanding that fact, the Hayes electors had been duly elected.

Mr. Deboit denied that the majority of the committee had ever refused to issue a subpœna when desired to do so by the minority, as had been stated by the gentleman from Minnesota [Dunnell].

Mr. Dunnell—The minority never made a motion which was not voted down by the majority.

Mr. Deboit, continuing, said that he had not discovered with an honest man in Florida, whether Democrat or Republican, who did not acknowledge that the Tilden electors had been elected by ninety majority.

The previous question being seconded, it was agreed that the vote on the resolutions should be taken to-morrow at twelve o'clock, although Mr. Foster suggested that the funeral ceremonies should be finished to-night and the corpse buried.

On motion of Mr. Cox, the Senate resolution that each calendar day should be considered as a legislative day, and that the journal of the day before should be so dated, was adopted.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, transmitting a memorial from citizens of New York asking for the passage of a law authorizing the proper department to set apart sufficient ground on either Bedlow or Governor's Island, in the harbor of New York, a site for the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," which has been donated to the United States by the French people. Referred.

Recess till ten to-morrow.

FIRE RECORD.

Bradley's flouring mill at Ravinna, O., was burned yesterday. Loss $7,000, partly covered by insurance.

A fire yesterday morning, in Joliet, Ill., destroyed Barrett & Sons' hardware stock, Lockwood's drug store and other offices. Total loss about $20,000; insured.

A fire at Dardanelle, Ark., on Monday, destroyed property valued at $70,000. Among other buildings destroyed was that of the *Independent Arkansas*, a newspa per published at that place.

A fire last evening damaged Asbury (colored) church, of the Methodist denomination, in Louisville, $10,000; no insurance. The church is one of the oldest of the colored people in the State. Three fireman were severely hurt in endeavoring to escape from burning to death.

Charles Halstead, dealer in glycerine, No. 62 Vesey street, New York, has been adjudicated a voluntary bankrupt; liabilities $100,000.

Electoral Tribunal.

Proceedings Yesterday in Louisiana Case

The Arguments by Opposing Counsel.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1877.

The proceedings of the Electoral Tribunal entirely absorb public attention, and legislation is practically suspended. To-day, on the part of the Democratic objectors, Senator McDonald argued on the illegality of the Returning Board of Louisiana, and Representative Jenks, of Pennsylvania, on the alleged irregularities in making up the returns of the State. The speech of Mr. Jenks was marked by unusual ability, and was highly complimented as one of the ablest which has characterized the arguments before the tribunal.

Senator Howe and Representative Hurlbut, the Republican objectors, presented the Republican view of the case. They were an unfortunate selection, as neither of them is a good lawyer or forcible speaker. They had, however, a strong case, and fairly stated it.

An effort was made by the Democratic counsel for six hours to argue the case of Louisiana. This, however, was refused by the tribunal after a secret conference. The session this evening presented quite a novel spectacle. A hundred wax candles in vain strove, in the absence of gas, to illuminate the darkness of the hall in which the tribunal sat.

In the midst of a specter-like assemblage stood Carpenter, dimly visible as he spoke. He spoke for an hour and a quarter, disputing the judicial authority of the tribunal, which he looked upon as of no more authority than that possessed by a committee of Congress.

He then took up the line of argument anticipated in these dispatches last night. The argument will be resumed to-morrow.

By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, February 13.—At the meeting of the Electoral Commission today, Senator Thurman was absent, owing to sickness, and after a delay of fifteen minutes the Senator arrived.

Ten minutes later the argument was begun by Senator McDonald who supported the objections to the Hayes certificates from Louisiana.

Mr. McDonald referred to previous Congressional action and laws to show that a returning board had no power to look into the irregularities of an election unless the proper foundation is laid by a statement of the supervisors of registration or commissioners of election or other proper affidavits. In the election of 1872 the State of Louisiana had been rejected because the Returning Board had not complied with the law, and they now proposed to show that the law had not been complied with in the present case. A popular majority had been returned in one way and that majority had been reversed by the board through actual fraud. They had thrown aside the returns and sent them by the proper officers and had taken the reports of supervisors of registration in their place, but even this they did not follow at all times. The people of sixty-nine polls had been disfranchised.

Mr. Thurman asked how many of these returns had been accompanied by protests.

Mr. McDonald replied: Not one protest accompanied returns from these sixty-nine polling places. The two Houses of Congress had already taken steps to inquire into the legality of the election in Louisiana, and he maintained the Commission, possessing the powers of two Houses, had the right, and it was their duty to consider the information in possession of the two Houses. Their duties were judicial, not merely clerical, and he conjured them to carefully weigh the evidence in possession of the two Houses for which they were acting.

Mr. Jenks said they were prepared to show that the Hayes electors were not elected in conformity with the laws. Would the evidence be accepted? He would further show that certificate No. 2 was not conformed to the law; that it was lawful in all essential points. Should the clause, "the Governor shall certify," override the constitutional provision as to the mode of choice and the legislative enactment as to the time of holding the election? If so, they would show that fraud was connected with that certificate, and that the Governor who issued the certificate was a party to the fraud. He asserted as facts that the law required the election of electors by the popular vote and that the Tilden electors received a majority of from 9,000 to 10,630 votes. He proceeded to review the election in the several parishes, taking as a basis of facts the testimony before the House Louisiana investigating committee, with the incidental claim that this testimony was under proper evidence to be received by the Commission. He claimed that the supervisors of election had thrown out large numbers of votes without a shadow of authority. Acting under the returns public by parish, he in each case asserted evidences of fraud and irregularity, declaring his readiness to show the same by evidence now in possession of the House, and constructively before the Commission. They were further prepared to show that Levisee and Brewster were ineligible, the former holding position as commissioner, appointed by the Circuit Court, and Brewster a surveyor of the Land Office, and he maintained that because of the Constitution extended not only to the officer but to the act. They would further prove that under the Constitution of Louisiana, which prohibits any person from holding two offices, three citizens were disqualified, viz: Jaffroin, Marks and Burch, who were respectively supervisor of election, District Attorney and State Senator at the time of the election. They were, he said, further prepared to show that it was determined before the result was known that, if necessary to effect the result, the Returning Board was prepared to give the State to Hayes, regardless of for whom the votes had been cast. In conclusion, he asked that the moral light of the universe might be allowed to shine upon the transaction, and the nation be freed from the vile act of this Returning Board.

Mr. Hurlbut said the Commission, he apprehended, stood in the composition of a commission appointed by the two Houses for its convenience to perform certain duties, and that their jurisdiction was defined by certain well established laws. He maintained that there could be no question of fact that Wm. P. Kellogg was Governor of the State, of the wretched State of Louisiana. He had been elected by the votes of the people, returned by the proper officers of the State, and regularly inducted into office, and when the rebellion by McEnery had overthrown the legal government, the President had used his power of the United States to put down the rebellion and restore this government, and the Senate had, by solemn resolve, recognized and approved the action of the President. The House of Representatives had also adopted a resolution, by a vote of 165 to 89, declaring that Kellogg should be recognized as the Governor of the State of Louisiana to the end of his term of office. The Legislature of Louisiana had also agreed that the term of office of Kellogg should not be interfered with during the term for which he was elected, and until his successor had been qualified. If it be true that Kellogg was Governor on the 6th of November, it was manifestly true that McEnery was not. He had of his own will retired from the contest in 1874, and had not attempted to discharge any of the duties of that office up to this time. The certificates given by him were irregular from necessity, for he had not an office where returns could be made, and he had no Secretary of State to certify to his signature.

Some of the Democratic members of the Electoral Tribunal and of the committees which framed the bill under which the tribunal is acting, have had several conferences of an informal character, in order to refresh their memories as to the interpretation which was put upon the Electoral bill during its consideration in the matter of going back of the returns. They have very generally agreed that it was intended by the Republican members of the committee that the provisions of the bill authorized an investigation of the returns. This, however, is denied by the Republican members in conversation. The Democratic members, however, reassert that this was the understanding, and judging from the intimations of some, it would not be surprising if they were to make a point of this before the Louisiana case is disposed of. To what extent they might press their interpretation of this feature of the bill remains to be seen. It might be carried to the serious extent of a rupture in the tribunal itself, or simply be placed on record in the form of a protest against the ruling of the tribunal.

Mr. Hurlbut argued at length against the admission of evidence and going behind the face of the returns. He declared the Returning Board was a legal body, and its decision final. The Supreme Court of the State [Louisiana] has its own legal election, had decided that the returns made by this board and required by law to be filed with the Secretary of State, and also required to be promulgated by publication in the papers, are evidence on which the Governor gives commissions to all officers in the State, and that these returns and declarations are *prima facie* evidence which can only be gone behind in a judicial trial. This Commission is not sitting, nor can it sit as a judicial tribunal to try which of the two gentlemen named for President have actually been elected.

Senator Howe then addressed the Commission in behalf of the Republican objectors. He said: We object that you shall not count the votes tendered by McEnery and his associates, first, because you have no evidence that they were directed by the Legislature of Louisiana to vote for President, and you ought to have such evidence before you receive them. No man can have his vote as elector counted for President and Vice President unless his right so to vote is certified by the Governor of the State. John McEnery was not in November last and never was Governor of Louisiana. So many of you as occupy seats there who belong to the Senate have often seen the signature of McEnery attached to credentials of some body aspiring to recognition, and knocking for admission to the Senate, but you have never opened your doors to any such demand; and so many of you as belong to the other House have seen that same name appended to the credentials of those who asked to be admitted to the deliberations of that body, but you have uniformly turned them away and said, "We do not know you, John McEnery; we do not know you in the character of Governor." I do not know that he has ever appeared before the Supreme Court, but another man has appeared before that court, has been impleaded before it as Governor of Louisiana, and judgment has been given in that court upon the issue there confirmed, so that you have in all your several capacities been called upon directly to pass judgment upon this pretense, and have all given judgment against it. For four years past William Pitt Kellogg has presided over the State of Louisiana and been recognized as its lawful Governor. The President has recognized Kellogg. He is the man who has signed the enactments of the Legislature, or has refused to sign them and performed all other functions pertaining to his office.

In conclusion, Mr. Howe asked the Commission to listen to the lawful voice of Louisiana as to the lawful voice of any other State, and give weight to it.

At the conclusion of Mr. Howe's argument, Judge Campbell informed the Commission that Messrs. Carpenter, Trumbull and himself would appear as counsel for the Democratic side.

Mr. Evarts announced that Messrs. Stoughton, Shellabarger and himself would appear for the Republicans.

Judge Campbell requested six hours' argument for each side.

Mr. Garfield moved to make the time four hours. Recess.

On reassembling the Commission announced that four hours and a half would be allowed to each side for their arguments, and that the Commission would convene on the hearing at five o'clock and sit until nine o'clock this evening.

When the Commission again assembled at five o'clock, ex-Senator Carpenter rose and said: If the counsel please to indicate some little anxiety that exists in some parts of the country, let me occupy one moment in stating for whom I appear here. I desire to say, in the first place, that I do not appear for Samuel J. Tilden. He is a gentleman of whose acquaintance I have not the honor, with whom I have no sympathy, against whom I voted on the 7th of November last; and if this tribunal could order a new trial I would vote against him again, believing, as I do, that the accession of the Democratic party to power in this country today would be the greatest calamity that could befall the people except one, and that one great calamity would be to keep him out by fraud and trickery.

Mr. Carpenter said he appeared for 10,000 legal voters of Louisiana who had been disfranchised by four villains, whose official title is the Returning Board of Louisiana, and continued as follows: Upon the very basis of the bill creating this tribunal, your decisions are to be reported to both Houses of Congress, and the two Houses of Congress may set them aside. There is an end, then, of saying that this tribunal is exercising judicial power, or that whether you decide that the vote shall be counted for Hayes or Tilden, that decision precludes the question between these two. It does not; in one possible aspect of the case no case can it be maintained that this tribunal is anything on earth but a legislative committee of investigation.

At this point Justice Bradley interrupted: I don't think there is a difference of opinion on that subject. It is the universal theory, so far as I am informed, that the power of this Commission extends to that and so far only, as the powers of the two Houses of Congress.

Mr. Carpenter—In other words, then, it is agreed on all hands that the powers of this Commission are political powers, are legislative powers, delegated by the two Houses of Congress. Your Honors would have relieved yourselves from the infliction of the last twenty minutes if you had announced it earlier.

Commissioner HOAR—I did not understand that Judge Bradley announced the proposition that you have just stated.

Mr. Carpenter—The proposition is to my mind self-evident, and so fortified by the Constitution that I will stop on the mere suggestion that Judge Bradley has made on the subject.

Judge Bradley intimated that counsel had drawn his own inferences.

Mr. Carpenter then quoted the language of the act creating the Commission, and contended that it is the duty of the tribunal not to ascertain what appears to be the case, but who have been duly appointed. Mr. Carpenter quoted various authorities to show that the writ of *quo warranto* was not a criminal proceeding, although it is in form, but it is in substance a civil one. Continuing his argument, Mr. Carpenter said: Another question, I think, is one of considerable difficulty, and that is, "What was the statute law of Louisiana on the 5th of November last?" The question is, on the 1st of April, when the Revised Statutes took effect, did they repeal all anterior conflicting statutes, or was this act of 1872 to remain in force to the election of the 28th of February? That is the question. Let me, in the first place, proceed upon the theory that the State, on the 1st of April, did repeal the election law of 1872, and then I will proceed on the theory that it did not, and come out just as satisfactorily in one way as in the other. It is a remarkable case, I know, but it happens to be so. Now, if the act of 1868 was in force at the last election, it is not pretended that there has ever been any canvass of the vote of the election according to statute. There is no pretense, if they acted on the theory that the other law was in force, so that if your honors shall hold that the act of 1868 was in force became embodied in the revision taking effect April 1st, and therefore not repealing the former act of the 16th of March, then this case tonight is precisely in the attitude in which it was four years ago. At that time there came up from Louisiana the regular certificate of its Governor that so many persons had been duly appointed electors of the State, but the Senate, going upon the theory which I maintain is the true and proper one, raised a committee in advance to examine into the facts about the election of that college. They sent for witnesses and brought them here in large numbers, and made an examination, and the committee reported on the subject, not expressing an opinion whether they should maintain order, but is not liable to service outside of Russian territory. This is thought to indicate that the Southern army will soon assume the offensive.

PEACE PROSPECTS — RECTIFICATION OF MONTENEGRIN FRONTIER.

The Roumanian papers again assert that a treaty has been signed to permit the passage of Russian troops through Roumania.

The *Telegraph's* special from Pera says the Grand Vizier, at a recent interview, said he was quite sanguine that peace would be concluded with Servia in three days after Ristics' arrival. It has been decided to grant Montenegro's request for the rectification of her frontier. An amicable arrangement is also probable as to the place where the negotiations shall be held.

Spain.

EARLY SUPPRESSION OF CUBAN INSURRECTION PROMISED.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Eads Jetties a Success.

Continuation of Democratic Investigations.

Rear Admiral Goldsborough Seriously Ill

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1877.

The Eads Jetties a Success.

Captain Barrett, commanding the United States steamer Plymouth, reports of the Eads' jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi, that they are a perfect success. At little expense the current, which now tends to Southwest Pass and forms an eddy, can be obviated and directed to the proper course. The Plymouth drew seventeen and one-half feet. The greatest depth of water was thirty and the last eighteen feet, and that, too, in mid channel. Captain Barrett was sent to New Orleans to assume command of the naval station at that port, and to act in concert with the military forces of the Government in case of trouble. He has taken command and opened communication with General Augur.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1877.

THE DEMOCRATIC INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on the Powers, Privileges and Duties of the House this morning continued the examination of witnesses. C. D. Willard testified that the Tallahasssee dispatch signed Sherwin, and beginning "Stanton had a long conference with Bismarck," had no reference to political matters.

F. H. Hardesty, of Baltimore, testified that he would not believe Maddox under oath.

J. Stiles, Chief of the Appointment Division of the Interior Department, produced papers relating to the resignation and reappointment of Mr. Brewster, of Louisiana, an elector, Surveyor General of the Land Office for Louisiana. These show Mr. Brewster was appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, February 11, 1875, to hold office for four years. Mr. Brewster's resignation to the President is dated November 4, 1876. It was asked that the resignation take effect from the date of the letter. The letter is indorsed November 16th by the Secretary of the Interior, directing the resignation to take effect as requested by Brewster. There is further an application from Brewster, dated November 19, 1876, for reinstatement into the office; Stiles stated that Brewster's letter of resignation was handed to the Secretary by the President at a Cabinet meeting, but he did not know on what day the Cabinet meeting was held, or when the letter was received by the President.

Q.—Is this letter was received by the President at or about the time of a Cabinet meeting, must it not have been an attested letter? A.—That I cannot say.

Mr. Field—Mr. Stiles, you have made the Secretary here. Will you please ask him to come?

After a long examination, the purpose of which was to show that Brewster's letter was antedated, witness said his impression was that the letter of resignation was written on the day it was sent, but that action on it by the President was delayed.

R. M. Compton, State Treasurer of Maryland, James A. Buchanan, R. H. Mitchell is agreed on all hands that the powers of this Commission are political powers, are legislative powers, delegated by the two Houses of Congress. Your Honors would have relieved yourselves from the infliction of the last twenty minutes if you had announced it earlier.

Commissioner HOAR—I did not understand that Judge Bradley announced the proposition that you have just stated.

Mr. Carpenter—The proposition is to my mind self-evident, and so fortified by the Constitution that I will stop on the mere suggestion that Judge Bradley has made on the subject.

Judge Bradley intimated that counsel had drawn his own inferences.

Mr. Carpenter then quoted the language of the act creating the Commission, and contended that it is the duty of the tribunal not to ascertain what appears to be the case, but who have been duly appointed. Mr. Carpenter quoted various authorities to show that the writ of *quo warranto* was not a criminal proceeding, although it is in form, but it is in substance a civil one. Continuing his argument, Mr. Carpenter said: Another question, I think, is one of considerable difficulty, and that is, "What was the statute law of Louisiana on the 5th of November last?" The question is, on the 1st of April, when the Revised Statutes took effect, did they repeal all anterior conflicting statutes, or was this act of 1872 to remain in force to the election of the 28th of February? That is the question. Let me, in the first place, proceed upon the theory that the State, on the 1st of April, did repeal the election law of 1872, and then I will proceed on the theory that it did not, and come out just as satisfactorily in one way as in the other. It is a remarkable case, I know, but it happens to be so. Now, if the act of 1868 was in force at the last election, it is not pretended that there has ever been any canvass of the vote of the election according to statute. There is no pretense, if they acted on the theory that the other law was in force, so that if your honors shall hold that the act of 1868 was in force became embodied in the revision taking effect April 1st, and therefore not repealing the former act of the 16th of March, then this case tonight is precisely in the attitude in which it was four years ago. At that time there came up from Louisiana the regular certificate of its Governor that so many persons had been duly appointed electors of the State, but the Senate, going upon the theory which I maintain is the true and proper one, raised a committee in advance to examine into the facts about the election of that college. They sent for witnesses and brought them here in large numbers, and made an examination, and the committee reported on the subject, not expressing an opinion whether they should maintain order, but is not liable to service outside of Russian territory. This is thought to indicate that the Southern army will soon assume the offensive.

PEACE PROSPECTS — RECTIFICATION OF MONTENEGRIN FRONTIER.

The Roumanian papers again assert that a treaty has been signed to permit the passage of Russian troops through Roumania.

The *Telegraph's* special from Pera says the Grand Vizier, at a recent interview, said he was quite sanguine that peace would be concluded with Servia in three days after Ristics' arrival. It has been decided to grant Montenegro's request for the rectification of her frontier. An amicable arrangement is also probable as to the place where the negotiations shall be held.

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CINCINNATI.

A Speech by President-Elect Hayes.

CINCINNATI, February 13.—Governor Hayes presided to-night at the twelfth annual anniversary of the Children's Home of this city, and made a brief but earnest appeal to those present to subscribe to the fund of $

The Commercial.

Official Paper of Allegheny County

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1877.

What the Democrats mean by a non-partisan, is a man who will always give his decision on the Democratic side.

It is rumored that Judges Field and Clifford will resign from the Electoral Commission because of Judge Bradley's partisanship! *They* are not partisans; oh, no!

Tupper is down South, and has discovered that the South has been maligned and that slavery was a divine institution, after all. It is a pity the South didn't discover him sooner. He might have saved slavery from extinction, if he had had the chance.

No compulsory education law will be complete, remarks the St. Louis *Times*, unless it compels every man to take at least a weekly newspaper. Certainly there is as much propriety in compelling a man to take a newspaper as in compelling him to learn to read.

The Washington *National Republican* says that Justice Davis most emphatically and unhesitatingly announces that the decision of the majority of the Electoral Commission in the Florida case was right and just, and that he would have been with the majority had he been a member of the Commission. As the Democratic ship sinks the intelligent passengers climb out.

The following table shows the imports at New York last week, compared with previous years:

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Dry goods	$ 2,703,782	$ 2,425,267	$ 2,072,652
General mdise	3,858,146	2,785,251	2,496,514
Total for week	$ 6,601,928	$ 5,210 518	$ 4,570,866
Prev. reported	31,764,632	34,457,274	29,578,279
Since Jan. 1	$38,366,560	$39,667,792	$34,149,145

That was a beautiful manifestation in the House when David Dudley Field lifted up his holy hands and protested against the decision in the Florida case as corrupting, and as certain to lead to the overthrow of the Government. The counselor of Fisk and Tweed preaching against corruption was as grand a spectacle as Satan rebuking sin.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, is getting ready to *submit*. He has expressed himself as having no fear as to the final result, and thinks that, whatever it shall be, the people of the land will accept it in good faith. He takes no gloomy view of the future of the country, even if Mr. Hayes should be declared elected, and says that if the decision is in his favor he will cheerfully acquiesce.

The New York *Sun*, Tilden's organ, leads off in a bitter war of abuse upon Judge Bradley, and the presumption is that this is done with Tilden's approval. The *Sun* makes insinuations against the integrity of the Judge, and several leading Democrats of New York are reported as avowing their intention to bully Bradley so that he would be compelled to vote at least once in their favor to save his reputation. Consequently he will be vigorously assaulted by Democratic organs until the work of the Commission is over; but they have mistaken their man. Abuse is the poorest instrument in the world to use upon a high-toned man.

It is believed that the Southern Democratic members of Congress, to the number of forty, refused peremptorily to be parties to any scheme of filibustering, on the part of the House, to prevent the counting of the electoral vote prior to the 4th of March, and that it was this unexpected opposition that led to an abandonment of the scheme, and not any magnanimity on the part of the Northern Democrats. They would, if they could, break up the Government rather than permit Hayes to be inaugurated; but as they cannot do it without the help of their Southern brethren, and cannot get that in any such effort, they make a virtue of necessity and submit to what they cannot prevent.

It may surprise some people to learn that the man who showed the most sense at the conference held at the office of the Mayor of New York, to consult about a reduction in the expenses of that city, was John Morrissey. He favored a rooting up of nearly all the "departments" that run the business of that city, each on its own account, with an immense array of clerks and dependents, and a consolidation of all the business of such departments in the hands of the Mayor. This is a sensible suggestion, and an application of the pruning knife to the courts, which are run at a vast and unnecessary expense, was also suggested. Of all the Democratic politicians in New York, Morrissey is the only one who has shown a willingness to abolish useless offices.

Chief Justice Marshall, who is presumed to have known something of constitutional law, gave the following opinion to President-elect Monroe, in 1821, a year in which the fourth of March came on Sunday, as it does this year. He said:

The pageantry of a Presidential inauguration upon the Christian Sabbath would be against the spirit and genius of our American institutions, customs and laws; therefore, its pomp and circumstance must be deferred until a secular day. Meanwhile the President will retain his office till his successor shall have been inaugurated at twelve of the clock on Monday, the 5th of March.

The constitutional tinkers of the present day think Marshall was an old fogy, and that they know the Constitution better than he did, and they have decided that the President does not retain his office until his successor shall be sworn in. Nevertheless, we have faith enough to trust in the correctness of the Chief Justice's decision.

Chief Justice Church, of New York, who should be good Democratic authority, say that Cronin put his foot in it, completely, in Oregon. The Governor, it seems, certified to the election of two of the Republican electors, and to that of Cronin, as the next highest to Watts, whom he ruled out as ineligible. It appears that the two Republicans met to cast their electoral votes and, Cronin being absent, they proceeded to fill a vacancy. Cronin, on the other hand, met by himself and, the Republicans being absent, he proceeded to fill two vacancies. "Now," said the Chief Justice, "there cannot be any question as to which of these two electoral colleges will have its vote recognized, or which ought to be recognized. Had Cronin remained with his two Republican colleagues, and insisted upon casting his vote for Tilden, the case might have been more complicated; but he didn't remain, and there is where he slipped."

Judge Church, of New York, addresses a letter to the New York *Times* correcting some errors in the report of his views which the Albany correspondent of that paper had forwarded. Judge Church states that he has entertained and expressed doubts about the constitutionality of the law creating the Electoral Commission, "but, in common with the public generally," he has "felt disposed to acquiesce in it as a compromise measure passed in the interest of fairness and harmony." He also asserts the principle that the tribunal has enunciated: that there exists no power to go behind the authentication of the election of Presidential electors according to the laws of each State, such authentication being "final and conclusive." In his correction of the newspaper version of his views, Judge Church puts himself squarely on record not only as to acquiescence in the results of the arbitration compromise, but as fully concurring in the opinion of the majority of the Commission respecting the finality of State action in the choosing of electors.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

Before the Florida decision the Washington *Capital* (Democratic) said:

Both parties have agreed to take the Supreme Court in, it is true, homeopathic doses, and although great care has been exercised to select judges of different political proclivities, our faith and reverence for this great and impartial tribunal remains unshaken. This one-third of our Government remains to us pure, able and unsullied. And we will consent to any of that dignified body adjudicating the gravest question that can possibly arise. We have the honor of knowing personally only two of the justices selected, Field and Miller—one is a Republican and the other a Democrat—and in such estimation do we hold their learning, pride of position and purity of character, that we would as soon believe that they could be influenced by a bribe as to be biased by political preference.

After the decision the same *Capital* sings another tune. Now it says:

There is no use in asserting that when Louisiana is reached it will be found too offensive for this national returning board of rogues to swallow. As well expect chastity in a brothel, honesty in a den of thieves or shame from a charlatan. The tribunal from which Garfield can emerge with his mean, weak face aglow with triumph, to telegraph Hayes that fraud has won, or Morton can hobble out as if decay was without pain, is no place to which the honest people can appeal for their rights.

The President and Cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Hartford, Conn., have been arrested and held to bail upon a charge of defrauding the bank out of $500,000. This seems to be the proper course, but it is not at all likely that anything will ever come of it. That the bank is a loser to that amount, or more, and that, too, by the carelessness or criminal collusion of the two officers referred to, is beyond doubt; but there is no probability that their guilt can be sufficiently well established to secure conviction. The trial, if it ever comes off, will show a general spirit of carelessness, or a reckless spirit of speculation on the part of the directors, which drove the bank into large loans to bad and doubtful parties, and that the exposure of its weakness has been kept back only so long as the weak borrowers had assets to keep their loans afloat. The borrowers having exhausted all their means in paying interest, the bank had no alternative but to stop. These bad loans may possibly have been good, at first; and the criminality may have been confined to the folly of continuing them.

During the conference between the Mayor of New York and a committee of citizens appointed to arrange some plan for saving the city from bankruptcy, a letter was read from T. J. Creamer, formerly Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, alleging that there were immense frauds committed in assessing and collecting taxes; that at least $1,250,000 worth of personal property yearly escapes taxation by fraud. There were also great frauds and actual perjury committed by the officers of the city railroads, life insurance companies and other great corporations, in the making up of their annual returns for the assessors. All of which is doubtless true, and illustrates how one fraud begets another. The city government of New York has so long been corrupt that nearly all who have dealt with it have been tempted into some line of dishonesty. The effort to reform the government by retaining in office the party under which this corruption flourished will be about as productive as an effort to find a sound core to a rotten apple.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

St. Valentine's to-day is here;
The silliest time in all the year.

"Waiter," he yelled, with an awful roar,
"This napkin, I'm sure, has been used before."
"By four, sir, no," did the waiter say,
"You're only the third that's used it to-day."

Tilden styles himself "the lost cause."

European colleges are being gradually opened to women.

An echo from the rural districts—will blue glass cure hams?

The Maine Legislature has defeated the constitutional amendment for biennial sessions.

The first caisson for the bridge across the Hudson at Poughkeepsie was successfully launched on Saturday.

Where is that doctor who was death on fits? Here is William Sabin, of Sexton, Vt., has had 3,874 fits in eight years.

The New York *Herald* says Evarts' style is as involved as a Virginia rail fence, and that Garfield talks like a freight train going over a weak trestle work.

The Boston *Advertiser* man says that a youthful Granger, about to be chastised by his father the other day, called for his grandfather to protect him from the middleman.

One of the objections urged against Texas is, that although a man can buy land at twenty-five cents an acre, he may be shot five minutes after the transaction is concluded.

Five skeletons, presumably of mound builders, have been lately unearthed in Lorain, Ohio, in quite good preservation. The jaw-bones and teeth are noted as unusually large.

A Catholic priest of New York city has sued the *Novo Yorske Centennialt Listu* for slander, laying his damages at five thousand dollars. All the paper did was to call the priest a cheat, robber, intimidator and illusionist.

The San Francisco *Alta* says that, from causes not easily explained, California, and perhaps San Francisco in particular, furnishes more cases of paralysis than does any other section of the country, if not of the world.

The Providence *Journal* thus speaks sensibly and to the point: "Give work to the able-bodied, give food and shelter to the sick, give sympathy to the distressed, and consolation to the afflicted, but beware how you give alms to the lazy."

Governor Bross illustrates the marvelous growth of Chicago by saying that in 1850 he saw a wolf pass his door on Michigan avenue, now the principal residence street of the city. But that is nothing. The wolf is at the door of many a poor Chicagoan, to-day.

John Stevens ran away from his wife in Elmira thirty-four years ago. Recently she discovered him in California, where he had accumulated $100,000 and another wife. She is willing he should retain the second wife, but she demands a third of his fortune, and is likely to get it.

New Yorkers are trying to abolish the office of coroner. It is said that the legitimate fees of the office have amounted to $50,000 in a single year, and that, in addition, bribes of as high as $10,000 have been paid for the suppression of facts, in cases of suicide, etc., where people of wealth were concerned.

The South Carolina State Conference of the African Methodist Church was in session at Columbia when the news came that the Electoral Commission had decided in favor of the Hayes electors in Florida. The only way for the darkies to express their excited feelings was by singing "Hold the Fort for Hayes and Wheeler."

It is boastfully said that during the last week of January there were eighty-seven arrivals at Baltimore of ships, barks and brigs, and four of steamships, while Boston, including nine steamships, could reckon but thirty-two. New York was the only Atlantic port which exceeded Baltimore during the time named.

The St. Louis *Republican* (Democratic) states that in several counties of Missouri there has been an actual decrease in population during the past six years. The causes are to be found in the immunity with which outlawry flourishes in that State, bad government, public dishonesty and other features of Bourbon rule.

HYDROPHOBIA.

The Chester Valley Cure—Elecampane and Sweet Milk—Another Letter from Mrs. Swisshelm on the Subject—Corroborative Testimony from Ohio.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It is impossible for me to answer the letters which come to me about the elecampane and milk cure for hydrophobia, about which I wrote to you more than two years ago. It appeared in your paper the day before I wrote, as having long been known and tried with success. A lady, who was born in Chester county, Pa., and who had told me of it years before, came to me with the item, saying:

"There! I wanted you to publish that long ago, and you would not mind me! Now, write it, for people will read this and forget all about it, and this is the old Chester county cure, which never failed, and once cured a man after the spasms had begun." I had every confidence in her truth and good judgment, and wrote, at her instance, to recall to and impress upon your readers the receipt you had already given. I have forgotten it, and have no copy, but think it was two ounces of elecampane, and know that it is to be boiled in a pint of new milk, and taken in the morning after the patient has fasted all night, that he is to continue fasting six hours after taking it, and that the dose is to be repeated three times on three successive mornings, as soon as possible after the person has been bitten.

Please look over your files and republish it, for it has created a great interest and ought to be fairly tested. We do know that there are cures for hydrophobia, and that the family of Doctor Marchant, of Greensburg, had one and have never given it to the world. This one was kept a secret by the Chester county Germans, who always brought his medicine with him, and staid with his patient to perform his cure, until one of his family sold his receipt. The receipt appeared in the Commercial, in January, 1875. So, please republish it if my memory is at fault, and also say that I do not know whether elecampane grows in the woods of Mississippi, or is kept pure in the drug stores of New York. I do not know what kind of leaf it bears, or whether the leaves would answer instead of the roots. I have none for sale and do not know any one who has. I do not know how or where it should be dug, or what kind of implement one should use in digging it. Do not think it should be dug in the moon at all. Do not believe there is any growing there; should judge it would be best to get some one who knows the plant to dig it with a mattock out of the ground, in broad day light, and submit it to the inspection of a botanist, if there is any doubt about its identity. With much respect to many inquirers,

I am, &c.,
Jane Grey Swisshelm.

P. S.—I am quite certain that, if any one's life is to be saved by it, he or his friends must find some more prompt way of applying it than by writing letters to follow me. Editors should have more sense than to awaken curiosity on so painful a subject, without furnishing all needful information, and I hope that those who have written witty items about it, will publish the receipt, for sake of that humanity which stands trembling before this fearful disease, for which medical science has found no remedy. J. G. S.

In accordance with Mrs. Swisshelm's request, we republish her letter of January, 1875, which has been copied by journals in all parts of the country, and has brought numerous letters to the Commercial office asking for more definite information as to the method of using the remedy:

A lady met me this morning saying, "Did you see that receipt for curing hydrophobia in yesterday's paper?" I had not seen it. "Well," she continued, "it is just the cure I wanted you to write about two or three years ago—the old Chester Valley cure. It never was known to fail, and was used in hundreds of cases in the eastern part of the State. I remember hearing of it as long as I can remember anything.

"I have told people, and told and talked, and no one would mind me. I tried to get you to write a letter about it, and now you must, for people will not believe. They will read and forget all about it."

I remember perfectly her anxiety that I should write to the public and proclaim that *elecampane* and *fresh milk* are the specific for hydrophobia, and my purpose to repeat the account she gave me of it, but I do not remember why I did not do so. There may have been no neighbors I knew to repeat what she so long ago told me, and what she now urges me to make as public as possible.

In her old home in Chester county, Pennsylvania, lived a German named Josephy Kenney, who used to hunt far and wide, when any one had been bitten by a rabid animal. He went to his patient carrying something understood to be a roots, which he himself dug in the woods. He milked a pint of milk fresh from the cow, put the root into it, boiled it, gave it to the patient, fasting; made him fast after taking it; gave a second and third dose on alternate days, and never failed in effecting a cure. In some way which she has forgotten his secret transpired, and the root was known to be elecampane.

The story, current in the country, was that an old German made the discovery in the days of Penn, and applied to the Pennsylvania Legislature for a grant of $300 for making his secret public. His offer was treated with contempt, and he resolved that his knowledge should die with him; but a drunken son knew it, wrote out the receipt, making a number of copies, and tried to sell them at one dollar apiece. One of them was offered to my informant's grandfather, who laughed at this wonder of importance to mankind. He only succeeded in selling two, one of these to the man who made such effective use of it. So well did he establish the local reputation of his specific, that in his neighborhood hydrophobia and mad dogs. His reputation was parallel to that of Dr. Marchant, of Greensburg, to whom every one in this part of the country used to go or send when bitten by a mad dog.

The intelligence and integrity of my informant are beyond question, and I regret that her love of privacy should prevent her giving the weight or her name to her conviction that you have published an unfailing specific for hydrophobia.

The people of Chester Valley are not of a class likely to be misled by superstition, and she is confident it was a general or universal belief that Jacob Emory never failed to cure or prevent hydrophobia. In one case the spasms had begun before the first dose was given, and the patient recovered.

She is anxious you should publish the recipe again and again, keep it standing and call attention to it until every one cuts out and preserves a copy and is impressed with the importance of using the remedy at once in case of danger.

The medicinal properties of elecampane are very powerful. Milk itself is a specific for many poisons, and while the medical faculty know no cure for this terrible disease, we should open every avenue of light into the dark subject.

If the disease is one of the imagination, we want a specific to give confidence and cure by the imagination, but this looks like a real cure of a veritable disease.

The following letter, from a well known citizen of Columbus, O., appeared in the *Dispatch* of that city recently:

The communication of Mrs. Swisshelm to the Pittsburgh Commercial, in reference to the "Chester Valley cure for hydrophobia," and printed in the *Dispatch* of Friday last, deserves more than ordinary attention. Permit me, therefore, to supplement it by stating the following facts:

Several years ago a dog afflicted with hydrophobia was seen to bite a number of hogs and cattle belonging to a farmer then residing in Eastern Ohio. A neighbor who formerly resided in Chester county, Pennsylvania (the locality named by Mrs. Swisshelm), prevailed upon the farmer to try the identical remedy mentioned—*elecampane*. It was an easy matter to administer to the hogs in milk. It was given to the cattle by drenching. *Not one of the animals so treated became afflicted!* If the same dog had not bitten a large number of animals which belonged to neighbors, and which, receiving no treatment, became rabid in a few days, it might be assumed that the dog was not afflicted with hydrophobia.

The plant mentioned is indigenous to this country, and every person who owns land should have a few tufts of it growing upon the premises, and the root should be kept by druggists everywhere. As Mrs. S. states, it appears to be a specific for rabies.

The prospect that the farmers of Western Missouri and Kansas may be able to pass next summer without being eaten out of house and home by the omnivorous, ever-hungry 'hoppers, is highly gratifying. For three years the region contiguous to Missouri has been disolated year after year, and though the amount of damages has been greatly overestimated, there is no doubt that much suffering and great loss have resulted from the successful invasions of the frisky pests. The fact that the eggs of the grasshoppers are now hatching out affords a reasonable presumption that the young insects will be killed by the springs frosts and rains. If they are not, however, there is one consolation: they will have to live on pretty short rations from now until the grass grows in the spring, and by that time they will be so much emaciatated, debilitated and dejected in spirits by long fasting as to be ready to yield up the ghost.—*St Louis Globe-Democrat.*

George McDonald has written many of his novels in bed. He is afflicted with lung disease.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Lange's Commentary. A Commentary on the Holy Scriptures, Critical, Doctrinal and Homiletical, with special reference to Ministers and Students. By John Peter Lange, D. D., in connection with a number of eminent European divines. Translated from the German, and edited, with additions, original and selected, by Philip Schaff, D. D., in connection with American scholars of various evangelical denominations. Volume VII. of the Old Testament, containing Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah and Esther. Published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This great work is nearly completed. As each of the volumes have appeared, the evidence of its greatness, which marked the first volume, have been still further demonstrated. It is no small tribute of its worth to be regarded by scholars of every othodox denomination as the most complete Biblical and theological library in the world. Conceding greatness to other great commentaries in use, Lange's combines excellencies that lift it to a higher plane of thought, out of the range of other works of this character. Though the products of many minds, diverse in some respects, yet their joint labors illustrate a unity of thought and results that is remarkable. Ten volumes of the New Testament portion, and twelve of the Old Testament, are finished, leaving two to complete the series of twenty-four volumes. The contents are: 1. The First and Second Books of Chronicles, by Otto Zockler, Professor in the University of Griefswald; translated and edited by Professor James G. Murphy, of Belfast, well known to the American public by his commentaries on Genesis, Exodus and the Psalms. 2. Ezra, by Dr. Fr. U. Schultz, Professor in the University of Breslau; translated and edited by Dr. Charles A. Briggs, Professor of Hebrew and Cognate Languages in Union Theological Seminary, New York. 3. Nehemiah, by the author of the last mentioned commentary; translated by Rev. Howard Crosby, D.D., Chancellor of the University of New York. 4. Esther, by the author of the two last mentioned commentaries; translated and edited by Rev. James Strong, D. D., Professor of Exegetical Theology in Drew Theological Seminary. This volume presents all the distinguished features of its predecessors. This grand project indicates the vast resources of this noted publishing house and reflects credit upon the enterprising firm.

A Princess of Thule. Mad Cap Violet. By William Black. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This superb writer won fame from this delightful romance when it first appeared, and the aroma still lingers in the minds of the lovers of high-toned fiction. This love story is of itself fascinating, but there is strung upon it many a pearl in the charming bits of word-painting. Harpers have performed a worthy deed in issuing Mr. Black's novels in "library edition" style, in green cloth, and at a low price. We have already noticed favorably the edition of "Mad Cap Violet" in cloth, and this volume is in paper covers at the low price of seventy-five cents. The reader will be charmed by the description of the heroine and the delicious bits of scenery in the Highlands. It is the story of a gifted but wild daughter of an English nobleman, who runs away from school, spends three years in America, falls in love with an eccentric old professor, and finally the minds of both become unsound.

Michael Strogoff, the Courier of the Czar. By Jules Verne, with all the original illustrations engraved expressly for this work, after designs by Ferat. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Extra cloth, beveled edges, and richly stamped in black and gilt, with ninety full-page engravings on wood. Superbly printed on calendared paper. Prices $3. Published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

The remarkable creations of the fertile brain of Jules Verne are familiar to almost every household which pretends to keep pace with this progressive reading age. Few writers are so richly dowered and more unique. He stands almost alone in making the utterly impossible seem to be altogether probable. He is truly a literary conjurer and of the most vivid French type. It is no use to protest and lift up our hands in horror at the absurdities of his stories, as the people will read and enjoy such books. The illustrations are as vivid as the text, and between the two the reader is kept on tiptoe excitement from beginning to end. It is the story of the adventures of a Russian courier, sent by the Czar to communicate with his brother, the Grand Duke Irkutsk. His marvelous coolness, prudence and courage are constantly and thoroughly tested in the course of his perilous journey, but at last he falls into the hands of the insurgents. The thrilling adventures are related with such vivid power as to make it seem like an actual narrative, while the descriptions of the country, of the people and of their customs, are evidently the result of actual study and close observation. Bound with it is a shorter tale of Mexico, entitled "The Mutineers," also richly illustrated.

Harper's Select Novels. The Duchess of Bal. By B. Farjeon. From Dreams to Waking, by E. Lynn Linton. The Sun Maid, by the author of "Victoria Lescar." Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

"The Duchess of Rosemary Lane" has many of the excellencies of style of Dickens, though the author does not attempt to imitate the dead novelist. He is a clever, sprightly writer, with much originality of thought, in the construction of his romances. A capital English love story is "From Dreams to Waking," and its interest is enhanced by the intricate tangle of the characters. It paints the story of how Ernest Pierrepont won Venetia Graville's heart, and why, after all, he did not marry her. "The Sun Maid" is quite original in incident and characters, and gives some interesting pencilings of the ground on the Pyrenean frontier.

The Fatal Secret. By Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a stirring story of a girl who eloped with an adventurer and afterwards was led into crime. Becoming free by the death of her misleader, she marries an old lover, who was constant through all, and the story ends happily.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Pitcairn, one of the editors and proprietors of the Altoona *Tribune*, has been licensed to exhort in the First Methodist Episcopal church of that city.

The author of "Kismet," the new and last hit among the novels, is Miss Dudu Fletcher, the daughter of a Brazilian missionary and step daughter of Mr. Eugene Benson.

The Birmingham (England) *Post* says that "Mr. R. W. Dale, M. A., has been nominated by the theological faculty of Yale University to the lectureship on preaching recently founded in that college."

It will probably surprise some people to learn from the London *Court Circular* that among the royal personages who died in 1876 must be numbered Lalla Rookh, and also that she died as "ex-Queen of Tasmania."

It is not generally known that there was ever a real Captain Cuttle, yet Pepys mentions one in his "Diary," who went with him, "Curtis and Mootham, to the Fleece Taverne to drink, and there spent till four o'clock."

The Utah Supreme Court has overruled the exceptions taken to the conviction and capital sentence of John D. Lee, the alleged Mountain Meadow murderer. It is expected that an appeal will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

Everybody has read the story of Henderson, the man who last summer swallowed a cherrystone, which, refusing to be dislodged, has while in his stomach grown into a small cherrytree. The man who wrote the story is a relative of George Washington, who refused to cut the tree down.

The railroad fireman, Mr. Irvin Smith, whose death in a "run-in" in a tunnel on the Parkersburg Railroad last week has been noted, was, says the Grafton *Sentinel*, caught between the furnace of the engine and a rock, and literally roasted alive, being held there for two hours and twenty minutes before the almost superhuman efforts of his comrades could release him. Mr. Smith bore his sufferings with the greatest fortitude, conversing freely and calmly with the men as they eagerly worked about him.

STATE NEWS.

The Philadelphia and Reading rolling mill, in Reading, went into operation on Monday after a suspension of two weeks.

The ravages of diphtheria in the interior of the State are unprecedented, our exchanges coming to us with accounts of whole families being swept off by this terrible disease.

Valuable discoveries of nickle have been made in Longswamp township, Berks county. Deposits of plumbago and other ores have also been discovered. Ditto of lead in Blair county.

The new public buildings of Philadelphia at Broad and Market streets have cost, to February 1st, the sum of $3,669,559 60. An expenditure of as much more will be required to complete them.

Mr. William J. Swain's name is no longer at the head of the first column of the Philadelphia *Public Record*, so, we presume, the paper has passed over body, soul and breeches to its Democratic purchasers.

The Altoona *Mirror* says: A Williamsport man was robbed of nearly $1,500 while on the cars from Clearfield to Tyrone. He was under the influence of liquor when he reached Tyrone, and could not account for his loss.

Henry Forshey, of East Tyrone, for twelve years a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was killed on Friday at Powellton. He tripped and fell on the track and before he could recover himself was run over by the engine.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have refused to pay the taxes assessed against them on the bridge crossing the Delaware, between Easton and Phillipsburg, New Jersey, amounting to $1,300, and have appealed the case to the Supreme Court.

In the Philadelphia *Ledger* of Friday is announced the marriage of a couple twenty-four years ago, the publication having been made at this time because a question has been raised about the marriage, and in another column of the same paper is the death notice of the husband, whose demise took place on Tuesday last.

The Mountain City Bank, of Pottsville, which closed its doors on Saturday, will go out of business permanently. This bank was incorporated under the State laws, in 1871, with a capital of $100,000, of which $60,000 was paid in. The loss falls principally on large depositors, the number of poor people having money there being comparatively small.

Nathan S. Lenheim, who was arrested a few days since in New York, while attempting to negotiate for the discounting of a $10,000 forged note at the Importers' and Traders' Bank, is found, upon examination of his accounts as Cashier of the First National Band of Montrose, to have robbed that institution of $90,000 by forgeries and other operations.

The supplement to the act of 1870 providing for the taxing of bank shares, has passed the committee and is now before the House. This supplement says: "That in case any bank or savings institution aforsaid shall elect to collect annually from the shareholders thereof a tax of one half of one per centum upon the par value of all the shares of said bank or savings institution, and pay the same to the State Treasurer on or before the first of May in each year, that the said shares, capital and profit, shall be exempt from all other taxation under the laws of this State," etc. It should be known that now the tax is but three mills per cent., and that this bill increases it to five.

The Scranton *Republican* thinks there is no prospect of a new coal combination. It says that the present status of the coal combination is a good deal like the Highlander's musket, that only needed a stock, lock and barrel in order to be an efficient gun. We are told that the combination is already complete, only that it needs the co-operation of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies. So long as these powerful corporations dissent, it is certain that there will be no combination, notwithstanding that the friends of the compact are occasionally telling us that it is all but complete.

A couple of weeks ago, a respectable looking man, calling himself J. A. Niccolls, made his advent among the denizens of Brownsville township as a clock and watch repairer, and having demonstrated his skill in his peculiar line of business by starting several deranged time-pieces, he engaged quarters at Marquis' Hotel, where he proposed to repair and regulate such of the neighbors' watches as might be entrusted to his care. Mr. Scovell Smith had a watch nearly new, for which he had paid $40, and which needed a little regulating. Mr. Martin Clayburg also had a watch which needed repairing; and a few others, though their watches need repairing and regulating. They all entrusted their time-keepers to the tender mercies of Mr. Niccolls. Mr. N. suddenly disappeared one day last week, and the first intimation that any one had of it, whereabouts was derived from a note from that gentleman himself, dated at Pittsburgh saying that he was arrested in that city and was to be taken to Baltimore. Mr. Niccolls is six feet high, has dark mustaches and hair, and represented himself to be a citizen of Cumberland, Md. —*Brownsville Clipper.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Board of Managers.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milner, Secretary and Treasurer.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS
James Caldwell & Co.
ARE NOW OFFERING,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES
A Large Stock of
DOMESTIC & HOUSEKEEPING
GOODS.
9-4 and 10-4 Brown and Bleached Sheetings of all the popular makes.
9-8, 5-4 and 6-4 Pillow Case Muslins.
Fruit of the Loom, Bay Mills, Lonsdale, Wamsutta, Pride of the West and New York Mills Shirting Muslins.
Good 4-4 Bleached Muslin from 6 1-4 to 9c.
Brown and Bleached Damask Table Linens, Towels and Napkins.
A Choice Stock of Hamburg Embroideries.
Marsailles Quilts, Honey Comb and Croquet Quilts very cheap.
New and very Choice Styles in Shirting Prints Cambrics and Percales.
Prints, Chintzes and Ginghams.
Black Cashmeres and Merinos.
Silk Warp Henrietta Cloths.
Cloaks and Furs at very Low Prices, to close out our Winter Stock.
115 and 117
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PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult P. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 29 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for Circular

ADVERTISING Don't do any in any papers, until you get our Rates, it will cost you nothing and will surely save you money. Address, "Local Advertising & Printing Bureau," St. Louis, Mo.

DRY GOODS
February 14.
New Attrac
AT WILLIAM SEMPLE
All the Latest Novelties of the Season in Foreign and American
DRESS GOODS
at much less than usual prices.
☞Being now in receipt of entire new lines of Dress Goods, in Fabrics and Textures appropriate for the season, we are now prepared to offer a large and carefully selected assortment, embracing the very latest novelties in Quality, Style and Colors, making our stock unusually Bright, Fresh and Attractive.
CASHMERES.
Special and particular attention has been given to our Department of Cashmeres, and we now take pleasure in announcing the opening of an entire new line in all the Desirable and Popular numbers, and feel confident in recommending the goods now on our counters, as excelled nowhere in the Union for Beauty of Finish, Shade and Value. Patrons will find this department specially worthy an examination.
SILK DEPARTMENT.
We have made a specialty of our Silk Department, and, with new additions at less than old prices, can offer value that far excels any previous offering of Silks, of which an examination will make it amply apparent.
NEW NOVELTIES.
With personal selections in the Eastern markets, and new additions to our departments daily, we are exhibiting one of the finest and choicest assortments in Novelties in Dress Materials of the season.
NOTICE---The finest number ing, and sample copy will be
1877 1877
$8.00
THE
Pittsburgh Commercial
FOR 1877.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE REDUCED
TO
EIGHT DOLLARS.
Cheapest Business Paper in the State.
UNSURPASSED AS A
POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL
AND
General Newspaper.
The PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, from and after the 1st of January, 1877, will be mailed to subscribers, in the United States, at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum, postage prepaid. The paper, which has heretofore so freely found its way to the business office of the Bankers, the Merchant and the Manufacturer, and has so firmly maintained its character as a medium for the dissemination of reliable information concerning Financial and Commercial affairs, will commend itself more largely to all classes of traders, now that the price has been so materially reduced. It is not only the purpose of the management to keep the Business Departments of the Commercial fully up to the standard of past years, but to improve them, from time to time, by introducing such new features as the necessities of trade and a proper regard for the interests of the patrons may require.
IN POLITICS
The Commercial will endeavor to pursue the same course which has characterized it in past years. It will support Republican principles, always exercising the right to freely criticise party measures and men, to withhold its approval, and to condemn the acts of party friends when those acts do not comport with its sense of right and justice. It will remain faithful to the great aims and convictions upon which the Republican party was founded, and will espouse the cause of no clique or faction. The grave questions which now agitate the country, and which must in due time reach a proper and (as we believe) peaceful solution, will be full of interest to the general reader, and will be calmly and dispassionately, but firmly, discussed, in all their bearings.
THE NEWS DEPARTMENTS
Will be fully up to the demands of the reading public. In addition to the comprehensive and accurate reports of the Associated Press, giving the news from all parts of the world, arrangements have been made for Special Telegraphic and Mail Correspondence from the National and State Capitals, and from other important centers.
In the department devoted to the publication of Local News will be found a complete daily history of the city and its environs, gathered by a corps of careful writers and set forth in attractive style.
THE MARKETS
Will, as heretofore, receive careful attention. Full and reliable reports are given of the Money business, with Prices Current, will be received daily from the Trade Centers of this country and Europe. The Pittsburgh Markets, in all its branches, will be reported fully and accurately. As a commercial journal the Commercial stands second to no paper in the country.
The Financial Column will give daily the ruling rates for money and the prices of Stocks and Bonds at all the great trading points, with much interesting statistical matter.
INTERESTING MISCELLANY,
Embracing Poems, Sketches, Incidents of Travel, etc., will find a place in the columns of the Weekly Commercial, furnishing a miscellany of instruction and amusement for the family circle.
TERMS FOR THE
Daily Commercial.
Postage Free to Subscribers
By mail, per annum.....$8 00
By mail, for six months.....4 00
By mail, for three months.....2 00
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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL!
A PAPER FOR
THE FARMER,
THE MECHANIC,
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Will contain in condensed form all the
NEWS OF THE DAY,
Including the Proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of Neighboring States. Interesting Correspondence, Choice Selections and

DRY GOODS
February 14.
18
New Attractions Daily in
AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, 165, 167 & 169
BLACK CRAPES.
A full line of all grades in "COURTALD'S BLACK CRAPES," in all the various widths, and Black Crape Veils in all sizes, which, by a special purchase, we are enabled to offer at prices less than they can possibly be purchased
HATS AND BONNETS.
A new assortment of Black Crape Hats and Bonnets at very low prices.
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Ladies' Black and Mourning Suits, ready made and to order; same being measured, fitted and delivered within a few hours, at very low prices.
CLOAKS, SACQUES, SHAWLS.
All the very latest styles in Ladies' Cloaks and Sacques, at lowest prices.
A full assortment of Ladies' Spring and Broche and Black Thibet Shawls, offered at a bargain.
WHITE GOODS.
A fine assortment of new White Goods, of all kinds, in new desirable designs.
LADIES' UNDERWEAR.
A beautiful variety of Ladies and Misses' Muslin Underwear, made of best of family muslins and finished in finest possible manner
Infants Outfits complete in all kinds and variety.
BOOTS, SHOES, &C.
Our Boot and Shoe stock is an unusually attractive department, and an examination will amply repay.
Satchels, Traveling Bags and Trunks, all kinds and sizes.
GENTS' CLOTHING.
New

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 13, 1877.

Monetary affairs here remain as quiet as usual, and so far as one can see may continue quiet for some time. It should be said, however, that men in the various departments of trade express a more resolute mind than they did months ago, and have, under suspense of waiting for something to turn up, about reached a conclusion to brave the consequence of renewed enterprise and try to turn something up. If this conclusion should be carried out, with the opening of spring there is good reason to hope that money now lying idle will be put to a profitable use. Stocks of all kinds have run short on the hands of dealers, country buyers never taking more of anything than is necessary to meet an immediate demand. This hand-to-mouth kind of trade has become almost unendurable to the generation that grew up in the flush and daring times not long gone.

That confidence only is needed seems to be shown clearly by the reports of trade in some parts of the East, where the old courage and vigor have returned. A paragraph in point here we clip from the Boston *Daily Advertiser*. It is as follows:

The business outlook for the State manufacturers is unusually promising; without an exception the mills are coming on their winning, and he having an increased foreign trade. The cotton mills are doing particularly well; the products of at least seven-eighths of them are taken up to April 1st, and in many cases to July 1st, and all at profitable prices. Governor Lippitt, who is president of both cotton and woollen companies, believes the year will be the best since 1867. The Arcadian has shown the world what we can do, and orders are coming in from Australia, China, South America, Africa, the East Indies and various parts of Europe, even from England itself, where Auburn goods are gaining an enviable reputation. The operatives, too, are doing better, for though wages are 25 to 30 per cent. less, the cost of living is less than ten years ago. The woolen mills and the dyeing and bleaching works are also doing a largely increased business, but not so great as the cotton mills. The Sprague's, who have been working hard to repair their fortunes, are having particularly good success with new designs in prints, are working all their mills and selling goods as fast as they can be made.

With the foreign trade in our favor, an abundance of raw material, low rents, a pressing desire among the people for work, political peace restored, and the uplifting thought of a great future possible to us, there is just cause to expect a near era of prosperity for capital as well as labor. To say confidence is the great need is to repeat an already thread-bare statement, but one that is true nevertheless, as events have proved.

That times are improving elsewhere than in the East is shown by the following, from the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. After speaking of a steady increase in monetary activity in that city, it says:

This is one of the best indications of the favorable tendencies of the times. The employment of a large amount of money is no indication as a naked fact of the tempo of general activity; commercial forces, as it may be an accompaniment of panic as well as of buoyancy and fruitful animation. It is also evident that the use of half a million dollars per day by one trade—pork packers, for instance—is a matter of no significance as a token of commercial activity, for we have seen the same thing in the midst of commercial prostration and despondency. The liberal use of money at this season, however, when there are no such borrowers in the market, argues a quickening vitality in the general system, that the organs of digestion and nutrition are getting into harmonious and healthful play, and that the results of the movement are being more evenly and widely distributed.

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says of the railway war that is thought to have begun: The New York journals, persisting in their announcements of renewed railroad war, denounce our plain explanation of the matter as "too thin." To their declaration that war has already broken out, and citation as acts of hostility the cutting of through freight rates, we made reply that the freight rates from the West to Philadelphia were regulated by the schedules drawn up under the mutual agreement made by the railroad companies, and had not varied a penny therefrom. Not answering resentfully these unjust charges of bad faith, we further took the trouble to show that there might be a chance for misunderstanding respecting through freights, from the fact that the winter charges of our Philadelphia steamship lines were being adjusted so correspond with the maximum rates which exist in the spring trade. Instead of accepting the explanation, the journals referred to refuse to credit it, tersely exclaiming that New York has not yet learned the art of lying in ocean freights. With all due respect we would ask, "What of it?" The sun does not rise in the East river and set in the Hudson, and if this part be true, it is evidence to the world that we can do, and orders are coming in from Australia, China, South America, Africa, the East Indies and various parts of Europe, even from England itself, where Auburn goods are gaining an enviable reputation. The operatives, too, are doing better, for though wages are 25 to 30 per cent. less, the cost of living is less than ten years ago. The woolen mills and the dyeing and bleaching works are also doing a largely increased business, but not so great as the cotton mills. The Spragues

CITY MATTERS.

For seventy-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., 3 P. M. FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 13, 1877.

Time.	Bar	Thr.	Hum	Dir	Miles P Hour	Veath
7 A. M.	30 71	16	74	N.	5	Clear.
2 P. M.	30 53	31	49	N.	7	Clear.
9 P. M.	30 603	26	74	N.	3	Clear.

Mean barometer...30.631 Highest thermom.. 31
Mean thermom.... 24.7 Lowest thermom.... 15

A Sore Throat
or a distressing cough, is speedily cured by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. MWs*

The Foster Serenaders.

The concert for the benefit of the Murphy Reform Club, by the Stephen C. Foster Serenaders, which takes place at Library Hall, on Friday evening, will be a rich and highly enjoyable entertainment. The tickets are now on sale.

The Treasurer's Convention.

Lafayette Hall being engaged for other purposes, Convention No. 3, to nominate a candidate for City Treasurer, will meet at Select Council Chamber, City Hall, at 11 o'clock A. M. to-day.

THOMAS S. BIGELOW,
Temporary Chairman.

Allegheny City Property.

The City Property Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening. The resolution, recently referred to them by Councils, authorizing a contract for the proposed new engine house in the Second ward was ordered to be printed. The petition of butchers and others for a roof over the open space in the market house was laid over until the next meeting.

Election of Officers

The stockholders of the Central Bank yesterday elected the following named gentlemen as directors to serve for the ensuing term: Thos. Fawcett, Madison Bailey, D. W. C. Carroll, George Bingham, H. D. Weaver, Julius Adler, Paul H. Hacke, Jos. F. Denniston, Jas. H. Hopkins, James Bown, James Wilson, Abram Hays.

To Ladies Only.

The venerable Dr. Banning will deliver one of his interesting and instructive lectures, to ladies only, this afternoon, at three o'clock, in Library Hall. The subject is "The Cause, Prevention and Cure of Spinal Curvature, Abdominal Heart and Lung Diseases." Every lady, whether in good health or bad, ought to hear these lectures, as they are unlike all others delivered on the subject.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

S. Trauerman vs. Brewers' Insurance Company, before reported, is still on trial.

Levi Edmundson vs. John Penny. Action in ejectment. Verdict for defendant.

John H. Campbell vs. George Erdner. On trial.

Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. John J. Adair. The jury found that the defendant, who is a resident of Sewickley, has been a lunatic for the past six years.

The Park Savings Bank of Allegheny vs. A. W. Burchfield and John A. Myler. Action on a bond. Cause continued.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Trauerman vs. National Insurance Company; Lincoln Insurance Company; same vs. Teutonia Insurance Company; Maley vs. Castle Shannon Railroad Company; Biggert, administrator, vs. City of Pittsburgh; Vidt, Hoffman & Hoffman, Bund; Atkinson vs. Tomlinson; Jones vs. Point Bridge Company; Ihmsen vs. Ledlie; Griffith *et ux.* vs. Butler; Galtz vs. Sigmund; Peoples Insurance Company vs. Barum; Schocklin vs. Brokaw; Reed *et al.* vs. Allemania Insurance Company; Meyer vs. Murray *et al.*

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of Billet vs. Castle Shannon Railroad Company, before reported, is still on trial.

Tingen vs. Wilhelm. Defendant moves for new trial.

Wm. A Stone, Esq., of Tioga county, on motion of S. A. McClung, was admitted to practice in this court.

James E. Walker vs. Margaret Anderson *et al.* Action in ejectment for forty-five acres of land in Robinson township. On trial.

Petition of Mary E. Clark, to secure her separate earnings, was ordered to be filed.

Duncan vs. Raiys & Robinson; motion for new trial on part of the plaintiff.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Vandergrift vs. Lighthill's heirs; Hare vs. Darlington; Martin vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Point Bridge Company vs. Stacey; Schultz vs. Beltzhoover; Robinson vs. Smith; Barnes vs. Nolde; Dawson vs. Lambie; Martin vs. Glenn; Lemon vs. McFadden *et al.*; Iron and Glass Savings Bank vs. Sanner; Marshall, guardian, vs. Marshall; Sinclair, in trust, vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co.

Oyer and Terminer—Judges Stowe and Collier.

John Elder, charged with manslaughter and involuntary manslaughter, was called for trial. A *nol. pros.* was allowed on the first count, and the defendant was acquitted on the second. The circumstances of the prosecution and the evidence have already been fully reported. The defendant, a farmer, while driving a team along Penn avenue, ran over and fatally injured a woman named Bridget Rivers. It was shown that there was nothing in the case to warrant a conviction.

Philip Rosenthal was acquitted of a charge of misdemeanor under the livery act. John McNulty being the prosecutor.

John Tally was arraigned on a charge of perjury, on oath of Christopher Keisling. The accused is charged with wearing falsely in a legal proceeding. On trial.

Legal Notes.

The Young Men's Bible Society have presented to Judge Sterrett Queen Victoria's new copy of the Bible, to take the place of the old one, so long used in qualifying those witnesses who "swear by the book." It had become so soiled and greasy with handling, that few cared to kiss it.

Michael Hosack brought an action in ejectment against R. M. and Alvira McCowan, to recover possession of a lot in Andrew Patterson's plan in Charters township.

Frederick Krugh brings an action against Samuel Markel, executor, to recover dower in property in the Twenty-eighth ward.

ALLEGHENY MAYORALTY.

The Republican Primaries—Thomas Mcgraw Nominated.

The Republican primary elections in Allegheny City, to nominate a candidate for Mayor, were held yesterday afternoon. The candidates were Messrs. Thomas Mcgraw, Walton Woolsey and W. C. Cooke. Although the several candidates and their friends have made an active canvass, the vote polled was comparatively light, aggregating only 3,696. The vote for the candidates for Legislature last fall averaged over 6,000. There is nothing strange about this, however, as it is a difficult matter to get out a full vote at the primaries. The elections passed off quietly, the defeated candidates accept the situation gracefully, and the nominee will, no doubt, receive the hearty support of the party. Below will be found the returns:

DISTRICTS.	Mcgraw.	Woolsey.	Cooke.
First ward,	133	139	28
Second ward, First district,	48	43	2
Second ward, Second district,	131	47	8
Second ward, Third district,	97	54	7
Second ward, Fourth district,	48	35	4
Third ward, First district,	59	80	5
Third ward, Second district,	67	62	3
Third ward, Third district,	60	63	6
Third ward, Fourth district,	46	42	1
Third ward, Fifth district,	38	29	1
Fourth ward, First district,	71	19	2
Fourth ward, Second district,	111	28	2
Fourth ward, Third district,	103	25	1
Fourth ward, Fourth district,	284	46	2
Fifth ward,	141	67	84
Sixth ward, First district,	38	59	19
Sixth ward, Second district,	40	28	19
Sixth ward, Third district,	15	43	18
Seventh ward,	59	118	6
Eighth ward, First district,	81	11	...
Eighth ward, Second district,	35	10	...
Ninth ward,	20	79	11
Tenth ward, First district,	16	12	3
Tenth ward, Second district,	32	8	2
Eleventh ward,	12	154	3
Twelfth ward,	14	60	8
Thirteenth ward,	30	102	1
Total,	2,009	1,447	249

Total vote, 3,696; Mcgraw over Woolsey, 562; over all, 322.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

JOHN CONNELL, a vagrant, was sent to Claremont for sixty days by Mayor Philips, yesterday.

THE body of Patrick Duffy, who was drowned in the Ohio river, near the Marine Hospital, had not been recovered up to seven o'clock last evening.

A TEMPERANCE meeting will be held at Library Hall this evening, which will be addressed by Francis Murphy and other eminent speakers. The admission fee is only ten cents.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Humane Society will be held this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the society's rooms, No. 298 Penn avenue. A general attendance of members and friends is desired.

THE alarm of fire at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, from box 126, was occasioned by a small blaze in the roof of a frame building in Hague's court, near the foot of Third street, South Side. The fire was speedily extinguished by means of buckets, and very little damage was done.

HEALTH OFFICER HOUK, of Allegheny, reports that Dr. Cole, the City Physician, is not performing his duties. He gives, as an instance, the case of the family of Gottleib Bauer, on East street, five members of which were down with smallpox, one death occurring there on Sunday last. Dr. Cole, Hoch states, was notified of the facts in this case, but he neglected to visit the sufferers.

CITY REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

A Prolonged Contest for the Mayoralty.

Mr. Wainwright Withdraws.

Miles S. Humphreys Unanimously Nominated.

A Split in the Treasurer's Convention.

Colonel Snodgrass Renominated for Controller.

The Resolutions Adopted

The Republican conventions for the nomination of candidates for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer convened yesterday. Following are the proceedings of the several conventions:

THE MAYORALTY CONVENTION.

This convention met in the Academy of Music, delegates being admitted to the parquette and dress circle and outsiders to the balcony. There was a full attendance of delegates, while all who desired to witness the proceedings could not obtain seats.

John S. Lambie, Esq., Chairman of the City Committee, called the convention to order, and, on motion, Messrs. Benjamin Darlington, W. H. Barker, John Spratt and James K. Case were made temporary Secretaries.

The districts were called and credentials of delegates received. A number of contested seats were announced and the credentials laid aside for action of the Committee on Contested Seats.

The call of the roll being completed, nominations for permanent chairman were declared in order.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

John S. Lambie, Esq., and General A. L. Pearson were nominated and the roll was called to determine the choice of the convention.

The vote was announced: For A. L. Pearson 56, for John S. Lambie 45, showing a combination between the Wainwright and Brush men on the Chairmanship. The vote of Louis Aurin for Gen. Pearson called forth hisses.

Mr. Lambie at once introduced the permanent Chairman, whereupon Gen. Pearson said: This is a Republican Convention and the men composing it will act like gentlemen. Now, we have four men before us for nomination, all good men, and let us resolve that whoever may be nominated we will take off our coats and elect him. I am not here for any trickery, nor am I to be coaxed, and I will endeavor to do what is right. I ask all delegates to act like Republicans ought to and forget their co-nomination. I return thanks gentlemen for the honor. (Applause.)

On motion of Mr. Littell the temporary secretaries were made permanent.

COMMITTEES ON CONTESTS.

Messrs. Lambie, Boyd and McNeill addressed the Chair and moved the appointment of a committee on contested seats. The Chair recognized Mr. McNeill and the motion being put and charied he immediately appointed Messrs. McNeill, Mark Donley, Wm. Walton, James McKee and R. B. Lytle.

Several delegates protested against the exclusion of a Humphreys representative.

A delegate moved that two more members be added to the committee, one a Humphreys man and the other a Butler man. The question was put and declared lost.

CANDIDATES NAMED—THE BALLOTING.

The committee retired and upon call of the chair candidates were named as follows: Miles S. Humphreys, S. J. Wainwright, Jared M. Brush and Joseph A. Butler. A ballot was at once ordered and resulted:

Humphreys,	36
Wainwright,	21
Brush,	9
Butler,	19

Pending the call of the roll an announcement was made that Kilgore had been nominated for Treasurer, amid applause and hisses.

After the announcement of the vote the Chair stated that the reconvening of the Treasurer's Convention had adjourned until Wednesday, at eleven o'clock A. M.

There being no choice on the first ballot, a second ballot was taken when Mr. Littell moved that thereafter the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes be dropped. This proposition met with no favor and was voted down.

The second ballot showed a gain of one vote to Mr. Brush, and the third ballot was proceeded with, this showing a loss of one vote to Brush and one to Mr. Butler. The votes of the members of the Committee on Contested Seats were not included in these ballots, the committee being still absent. When the name of Louis Aurin was called on this and several succeeding ballots it was announced that he had "gone home." The name was hissed because it was claimed that Mr. Aurin had been elected a Humphrey delegate and had gone back on him. Mr. Aurin in the later ballots had returned.

THE CONTESTED SEATS.

The Committee on Contested Seats here submitted their report. They had agreed unanimously upon the following names: Twelfth district, Seventeenth ward, Thomas Wightman; Third district, Fifth ward, John Harvey; Third district, Twenty sixth ward, Louis Marsh; Second district, Nineteenth ward, E. C. Negley; First district, Sixteenth ward, James Lsech; First district, Eighteenth ward, Isaac Tann; Second district, Twenty-ninth ward, Daniel Diehl.

The report was received with a storm of hisses.

Mr. Ceates moved that the report be laid on the table.

Mr. Lamble got the floor. He understood that in the Second district, Third ward, a contestant had appeared with his witnesses and the committee had declined to hear him; that it was the same in the Eighteenth ward, Twenty sixth ward, Third district, and that in the Twenty-ninth ward there was a tie vote. "Now, sir," said he, "I would like to know how the committee could decide such a case as that." He desired to amend the motion and refer the report back to the committee. The question was put to the convention on the amendment, and the Chair was about to decide in the affirmative, when a division was called and a *viva voice* was taken as follows:

For,	49
Against,	47

SHARP TALK.

Mr. Lambie—I move now, Mr. Chairman, that in the Second district of the Twenty-ninth ward, as there was a tie vote, that both delegates be admitted.

Mr. Donley—The report has been accepted. I was a member of that committee.

Mr. Lambie—I desire to say that I have been informed by a gentleman on the right that the delegate said he was not put on to do justice. Now, sir, if that is the way we are to be bulldozed here, we would like to know it. (Great cheers.)

Disorder prevailed here and the chair broke a music stand with his cane.

The chair after a few minutes succeeded in making himself heard.

A vote was taken and the chair thought the nays had it, but a division was called. A *viva voce* ballot was taken on the motion of Mr. Lamble to admit both sets of delegates from the Second district, Twenty-ninth ward. It was as follows:

For,	46
Against,	44

FURTHER BALLOTING.

A vote was now taken on the adoption of the committee's report. The Chair decided that the ayes had it, and the fourth ballot was proceeded with.

On this ballot the call was made from the last ward to the first, and resulted:

Humphreys,	37
Wainwright,	27
Brush,	26
Butler,	9

Charles Stoerm on this ballot voted for Humphreys, (he had formerly voted Butler) and the change was vociferously cheered.

The fifth ballot showed a gain of one vote to Humphrey, two to Brush and a loss of three votes to Butler.

An attempt to get an adjournment failed, and a sixth ballot having been taken, showed an addition of one to Humphreys, and a loss of one to Brush and of two to Butler.

It was now after three o'clock and another unsuccessful effort was made to adjourn. The seventh ballot showed an addition of one to Butler and a loss of one to Brush.

The eighth and ninth ballots were as follows:

	Eighth.	Ninth.
Humphreys	40	41
Wainwright	27	28
Brush	26	29
Butler	5	1

The increase in the votes of Humphreys elated that gentleman's followers, and the announcements were warmly applauded.

Mr. Littell now moved an adjournment for an hour, which was opposed by the Humphreys interest. The ayes and nays being called on the motion, it resulted:

For,	56
Against,	40

So at 4:10 an adjournment for one hour was announced. The Humphreys men were called to remain in the hall during the recess and many did so.

Evening Session.

The convention was promptly called to order at the expiration of the hour and several substitutions were asked and allowed. There was much speculation during the next several ballots as to the probability of some arrangement being made between Wainwright and Brush, and the Humphreys men expressed themselves satisfied that they could win against any combination. No such arrangement made itself manifest, however, and the tiresome roll calling proceeded with few changes of interest. The tenth ballot, the first after an adjournment, showed an addition of one to Mr. Brush, while the vote of the others were the same as the ninth ballot.

The eleventh and twelfth ballots were identical, and showed the highest vote yet given any candidate, Mr. Humphreys having received forty-two votes. These ballots were:

Humphreys,	42
Wainwright,	25
Brush,	30

Mr. Butler received no vote. On the thirteenth ballot Butler received two votes, and this reduced Humphreys and Brush each one vote.

Mr. Littell now moved that no more substitutions be allowed, saying that the work would come to an end some time.

Voice—If some of you fellows change to Humphreys it will wind up. [Laughter.]

The motion of Mr. Littell did not prevail. Several substitutions were then made, and a motion that after the fourteenth ballot no substitutions be allowed was carried.

MR. BUTLER WITHDRAWS.

Pending the call for the fourteenth ballot Joseph A. Butler, Esq., obtained the recognition of the Chair and was heard. Mr. Butler said he desired to withdraw his name. He had held on this long because it had been said that he was running in the interest of another candidate. This he pronounced false. He now withdrew his name and tendered thanks to his delegates. [Applause.] Further, said Mr. Butler, if any man says I was offered or given money, I pronounce him a falsifier.

General Pearson—It is so pronounced.

Mr. Butler was called to the platform and received with cheers. He reiterated the statement and returned thanks.

The balloting proceeded and the fourteenth call stood 42 for Humphreys, 39 for Brush and 28 for Wainwright. The balloting continued with occasional variations of but one vote until the twenty second ballot was reached. Attempts were made on motion to procure an adjournment, but such motion would not be listened to until at the twenty-second ballot, when the votes stood as above. It was then faithfully moved to adjourn until one o'clock to-day was entertained and a call of the ayes and nays was proceeded with. It had not gone far, however, until it was manifest the feeling was strongly against it and the motion was withdrawn. Another ballot was called for when General Pearson stepped to the front of the stage and, 10:15, and, opening a letter, said he had something to present to the convention. Amid silence he read, without having first announced the name of the candidate attached to it, the following:

WITHDRAWAL OF MR. WAINWRIGHT,
PITTSBURGH, February 13, 1877.

To the Chairman of the Republican Convention No. 1, Sir:—Believing my withdrawal will tend to harmonize the conflicting elements of your convention, I beg leave to decline being a candidate any longer for the nomination of Mayor. In a community so strongly Republican as ours, all individual aspirations should yield to considerations of party fealty and to the necessity of securing the triumph of that organization which represents the political sentiments of its citizens. Thanking all my friends for their enthusiastic support, and assuring you of my intentions to cordially support the nominee of your convention, I am very respectfully,

S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

The reading of the letter was most attentively listened to, and at the conclusion when the name, S. J. Wainwright was read the applause was immense and a great uproar commenced. The letter was a surprise to the convention and its probable bearing upon the result of the ballot was calculated to create, as it did, the utmost confusion. Brush delegates cried out for him and gesticulated wildly, while those of Humphreys were elated at the prospects of their man and added to the general confusion by their manifestations of joy.

HUMPHREYS UNANIMOUSLY NOMINATED.

With the greatest difficulty, and after long effort Chairman Pearson succeeded in obtaining sufficient order to enable the call for the twenty-third ballot to proceed. The call proceeded with difficulty. Members of the convention were not to be controlled and many of them having left their seats were moving from place to place, while the lobby added to the confusion. When the Second ward was reached and Benj. Darlington, Esq. voted for Mr. Humphreys the announcement was greeted with great applause. Such was the case with other Wainwright delegates such as McKeever, of the Fourth ward, Hosick, of the Fifteenth ward, and when General Pearson had his vote recorded for the Peddler Statesman the whole convention seemed to be upon its feet and all lustily cheering. The chairman pounded away with his cane, but nothing but a cessation would put a cessation to the uproar. When it did partially ceassd, another storm was started by Mr. James Little moving that the nomination of Miles S. Humphreys be made unanimous. This was seconded on all sides, and amid the greatest excitement the motion was put and carried with tremendous shouting. There was an attempt at three cheers for Humphreys, while delegates crowded the stage, knowing that the conclusion had been reached. Mr. Humphreys was pressed through the crowd to the front of the stage and there while General Pearson made a neat speech of introduction, delegates crowded to shake hands and congratulate the nominee. Mr. Humphreys modestly returned the warm greetings and patiently awaited an opportunity to be heard. Quiet being restored, he said:

SPEECH OF MR. HUMPHREYS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—Words cannot express my thanks to you for this manifestation of esteem and good will. During the canvass preceding the primary election I devoted what little time I could in visiting the Republicans of the various districts and respectfully solicited for this nomination. I challenge any one to show wherein, during that canvass I resorted to any unfair means or acted unfairly with any individual to attain success. I feel indeed grateful to the manufacturers, merchants and business men of our good city for their kind and encouraging words, and, above all, for the cordial, manly support extended to me by that class of my fellow citizens, with whom from childhood I have been associated, the laboring class.

The hour is late and your energies are quite exhausted, hence I add but a word. Should the choice you have this day made be ratified by the good people of our noble city, I pledge you that so far as the duties of the office impose, my best energies will be devoted to an economical and faithful administration of affairs, with a constant aim to the good of the people regardless of class or condition. Again I thak you.

The next nominee of the candidates was warmly received, and amid the excitement following Mr. E. C. Negley attempted to get in an indorsement of Colonel Samuel Kilgore for the Treasurership.

The chairman announced that Mr. Lamble had resolutions to offer to the committee. Mr. Lamble took the platform and read the following, which were unanimously adopted:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That in Miles S. Humphreys, the Republicans of Pittsburgh have a candidate for Chief Executive of our great city, in every way worthy of their warmest support; a man of intelligence and ability, he will faithfully enforce the laws; of unbending honesty, he will protect the interests of the people; a workingman, he will sympathize with those whose daily toil enriches our city and makes her people prosperous.

Resolved, That we pledge him our undivided and hearty support at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That we pledge all our candidates for city offices to use their utmost endeavors to relieve the people of oppressive taxation, and to so conduct the public business as will give satisfaction to all citizens, and do credit to themselves.

Resolved, That we demand of our present Councils thorough retrenchment and reform and the utmost reduction of appropriations consistent with the safe conduct of city affairs; and in the choice of Select Councilmen for the coming year we ask Republicans of the various wards to place before the people men in whom the utmost public confidence may be placed.

Resolved, That the chairmen of the three conventions this day assembled be requested to immediately appoint members of the City Committee; and that such committee be called to meet and prepare for the ensuing election at the earliest possible day.

The question of the Treasurship was again brought forward, when Gen. Pearson took the bull by the horns and in a few well chosen words satisfied the convention that it was inappropriate and unwise to take any action in the matter. He said that this convention had been called for a specific purpose—the nomination of a candidate for Mayor—and this had been accomplished. It was the duty of the delegates to go home and secure the success of Mr. Humphreys, and it would be unwise to take up and participate in any trouble that may have occurred in another convention. He said he spoke as a friend to the nominee for Mayor, and as a personal friend and comrade of Colonel Kilgore than whom there was no more gallant soldier in Allegheny county.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the Convention adjourned.

The following table gives all of the ballots taken:

BALLOTS.	Humphreys.	Brush.	Wainwright.	Butler.
First,	36	20	21	9
Second,	36	19	21	8
Third,	36	19	20	8
Fourth,	37	26	27	9
Fifth,	38	28	27	6
Sixth,	39	27	27	4
Seventh,	39	26	27	5
Eighth,	40	25	28	3
Ninth,	41	29	28	1
Tenth,	41	29	28	1
Eleventh,	42	30	28	0
Twelfth,	42	30	28	0
Thirteenth,	42	29	28	2
Fourteenth,	42	30	28	*
Fifteenth,	41	30	29	..
Sixteenth,	42	28	29	..
Seventeenth,	42	30	28	..
Eighteenth,	41	30	29	..
Nineteenth,	41	30	29	..
Twentieth,	42	30	28	..
Twenty-first,	42	30	28	..
Twenty-second,	42	30	28	..

*Mr. Butler withdrew.

THE TREASURER'S CONVENTION.

This convention was called to meet at Lafayette Hall, at eleven o'clock, and Thomas S. Bigelow, Esq., was authorized to call it to order. The delegates began to assemble soon after ten o'clock, and entered through the Wood street door, several policemen having been stationed there, and instructed to examine the credentials of each delegate. A good deal of wrangling occurred at the door, and some delegates experienced considerable difficulty in "passing the guard," who, it was alleged by the Brown men, were in the interest of Kilgore. The galleries were well filled by the friends of the several candidates, who were admitted through the Fourth avenue doors.

Good humor pervaded the body, for a time. The hall was very cold, but no uneasiness was manifested until ten minutes past eleven, when a few delegates began to inquire why the convention was not called to order. It was stated that all the delegates had not yet arrived, and that a start would be made in a few minutes. Some fifteen minutes more elapsed, and a report was started that the Brown men, feeling sure that either Brush or Wainwright would be nominated for Mayor, were declaying simply to kill time, that the Mayoralty convention might be heard from before the nomination for Treasurer was made—because, if Brush or Wainwright succeeded, it would afford a strong reason why the candidate for Treasurer should be taken from the South Side.

At 12:25 Mr. Alex. Pitcairn made a vigorous demand on Mr. Bigelow to proceed, but that gentleman stated that the delegates were not all present.

Mr. Bigelow said that if they were not all present they ought to be.

Mr. W. J. Auli demanded that the credentials of those present be received, and they were then; so who was present?

Mr. Bigelow exhibited no inclination to go on just then, and a scene of great confusion followed—a dozen delegates shouting at once, and angry ejaculations being indulged in all over the hall.

Finally a delegate moved that Captain Joseph Haymaker take the stand and preside, and the motion was put to vote, amid shouting and jeering. Captain Haymaker was called on, but did not respond.

After a short pause, another delegate proposed David Kirk for chairman, and another vote was taken—and declared "carried" by one party, and "lost" by the other. Mr. Kirk promptly responded, and took the platform. He had scarcely uttered a word, however, when his voice was drowned by the shoutings of excited delegates, some crying him down and others encouraging him to go on. The confusion at this point was indescribable.

Finally Mr. Bigelow and Mr. Kirk had a few words together, when the latter with a wave remarking that he had gained his point and the convention would now be called to order.

Messrs. DeCamp and Egan, Secretaries of the City Committee, appeared and took their seats.

The convention was then called to order, and at a quarter before twelve the nomination of the temporary officers was received as follows: For Kilgore, Robert Leonard; for Denniston, H. M. Rolfe; for Brown, William M. DeCamp, and for Mitchell, Harry Moore.

By this time order had been restored, and the reception of the credentials of delegates was proceeded with in an orderly way—the only interest being in the contests, of which there was a large number.

The business completed, nominations for permanent President were declared to be in order.

R. B. Carnahan, Esq., (for Brown,) and David Kirk, Esq., (for Denniston,) were nominated.

Only a few names had been called, when the question was raised as to the right of those delegates whose seats were contested, to vote on the election of President.

Mr. Bigelow said he thought they had, but he would decide the cases as they arose.

This set the several factions again by the ears, and another scene of wild disorder followed. The Kilgore and Denniston delegates shouted for "fair play," and showed by their excitement that no faith in the fairness of the temporary chairman.

After considerable delay, when the delegates seemed worn out with shouting, Mr. T. L. Magee was accorded a hearing. Mr. Magee made a brief speech, in which he held that the Chair was right—that the delegate having the credentials was entitled to vote, while the one making the contest was not.

Mr. Gourley and Mr. Kirk took the view that neither was entitled to vote, and that such was the usage of all deliberative bodies.

Mr. Magee said if he could not satisfy the other side that they were wrong he would give up the contest.

After a great deal of angry debate, it was proposed that the anti-Brown delegation should withdraw, reassemble in Republican headquarters, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield streets, and nominate by a candidate. This was followed by a movement towards the rear of the hall, but few if any retired.

Mr. Bigelow by this time caught the attention of the delegates long enough to say to them that it was very evident, from the excited state of feeling, that no nomination would be made to-day, and therefore would adjourn the convention till eleven o'clock Wednesday morning. This caused a great uproar, but it was finally accepted in, and the assemblage slowly dispersed.

COLONEL KILGORE NOMINATED.

The Kilgore-Denniston delegates, after leaving Lafayette Hall, reassembled at the Republican headquarters, and organized by calling David Kirk to the chair.

After some delay, it was announced that there were fifty-six delegates present—a majority of the whole—and that they could proceed to nominate a candidate.

Mr. Auli asked for delay on account of the absence of Major Denniston, but Mr. Gourley and others opposed delay.

A motion was carried unanimously to proceed to nominations.

Mr. B. F. Kennedy nominated Colonel Kilgore, Mr. Hill named Major Denniston, and Colonel Ballentine named R. B. Brown.

A vote was then taken by calling the list, and each delegate answered "Kilgore" until Mr. Kirk's name was called, when he said he again urged the vote in the Eighteenth ward, alleging that there had been a fraudulent "fix up" there, in the interest of Brown, and that Lemley had not received the honest vote of the party. The board offered to appoint him (Kirk) if he would vote for Denniston on first ballot, and on these conditions to serve. He thefore voted for Denniston.

Mr. Heil and Mr. Kramer voted for Brown, and the ballot, as announced, was as follows:

Kilgore,	54
Brown,	2
Denniston,	1

On motion, Kilgore's nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. Kilgore was here called upon for a speech, and in reply said, if elected Treasurer of Allegheny county, he would endeavor to discharge the duties honorably and with honesty. He could not say more if he would speak for an hour. [Cheers and applause.]

Mr. Gourley moved that a committee be appointed to prepare an address to the people of Pittsburgh, stating the reasons why the delegates left the convention at Lafayette Hall, and request the support of the candidate nominated by the majority of the convention.

The motion was carried, and the chairman announced the committee to prepare the address to the voters as follows: Messrs. Leonard, Gourley, McEwen, Colonel Ballentine and Chairman Kirk.

Mr. Gourley announced that the committee would meet at half-past seven o'clock this evening to prepare the address, and moved that it be published in the papers. Agreed to.

The convention then adjourned, and the delegates departed to take dinner with Colonel Kilgore.

THE CONTROLLER'S CONVENTION.

If there were rough and stormy times over the Mayoralty, and in the Treasurer's convention, all was calm and serene in the Select Council chamber, where the delegates assembled to nominate Col. Robert M. Snodgrass for a second term for City Controller.

George B. Chalmers, Esq., called the convention to order, and announced that the first business would be the election of Temporary Secretaries. W. W. Thomson moved the appointment of Messrs. Geo. W. Wilson, James E. Rogers and C. Faun-man, and it was unanimously adopted. Credentials were then called for, and after the roll had been completed by the Secretaries it was announced that every district in the city was represented. After the roll had been completed the temporary officers were elected as permanent officers.

Mr. John A. Fox then nominated R. M. Snodgrass as a candidate for Controller.

Mr. R. Thompson moved that the gentleman be nominated by acclamation. This motion was unanimously adopted and the Chair announced Mr. Snodgrass as the nominee of the Convention, and appointed Messrs. Heinlup and Martin to notify the gentleman and conduct him before the Convention.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. John Rebman then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in our judgment the citizens of Pittsburgh cannot avoid or mitigate in any way the burden of taxation by merely confining themselves to cutting down the salaries of the three city officers elected by the people, or by electing "People's candidates" to those offices. The true remedy is to be sought for in another direction.

Resolved, That the remedy is to be found in the adoption of a constitutional amendment, forever prohibiting the further increase of municipal debt, and providing for such legislation as will secure the funding of the city debt, at a lower rate of interest, and such a general cutting down of salaries and expenses as will put the government of the city upon a basis of the greatest practical economy in its administration.

Resolved, That we believe the candidates this day presented to the people by the various Republican conventions are the equal of any candidates otherwise presented for city offices in point of moral character, honesty, ability and integrity; and that we pledge them severally to serve for such salaries as the Councils in their wisdom may see fit to fix upon.

Resolved, That we call upon Councils to give to the financial affairs of the city that consideration which the importance of the subject demands, and by the exercise of wisdom and prudence arrange the administration of affairs so as to secure the strictest economy in all departments, retrenching expenditures wherever practicable, and cutting off every item of outlay that can possibly be dispensed with.

Resolved, That we call upon the Municipal Commission, lately appointed by Governor Hartranft, to report to the Legislature, at an early day, an amendment to the Constitution that will forever prohibit any further increase of municipal debt for any purpose whatever, and that will restrict the Councils of every city exclusively to such appropriations of public money as can be met and paid for out of the revenue of the year for which the appropriations are made.

Resolved, That the Republican party of this city is not to be held responsible for the Penn Avenue act and the decision which has thrown upon the city a burden it was never expected to bear. That act of Assembly was passed in response to the clamors of those who wanted the city improved by thoroughfares constructed at a cost that might be stretched over a series of years instead of being all made payable at once, and this clamor was so general as to be irresistible at the time. The blunder in framing the act is the misfortune of the city, not its fault; and it is much more practical now to inquire how the unlooked for burden is to be borne, than to be hunting for the authors of what was at the time thought to be a wise, but has since proved to be a mistaken policy.

Resolved, That we urge upon the Republicans of the city to make none but the best possible nominations for Councils, and that they pledge themselves, in their primary meetings, to such a policy of retrenchment in municipal expenses as will pave the way to lighter taxation, and to a gradual but sure extinction of the indebtedness of the city.

The resolutions were adopted as read.

COLONEL SNODGRASS INTRODUCED.

After the resolutions had been adopted the committee appointed to wait on Controller Snodgrass returned and introduced him to the convention. He was received with applause, and said:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

Allow me to cordially thank you for this expression of your renewed confidence, and also to assure you that I appreciate the honor you have conferred upon me by according to me the unanimous vote of this body as your candidate for Controller. Should my fellow citizens ratify at the polls your action of to-day, I will endeavor to merit not only your approval but that of the public, by administering the duties of the office faithfully and honestly, so that I may have honor, and the city profit there by. Again I thank you gentlemen for the honor conferred.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

THE KAVANAGH CASE.

Arrest and Release of Dr. Gilmore—Alderman McMasters Out on Bail.

Dr. W. J. Gilmore, for whose arrest a warrant had been issued by the Coroner, based upon the verdict of the jury in the case of Mary Kavanagh, that the deceased came to her death from the effects of an abortion produced by him, Alderman McMasters, and others, was arrested yesterday morning, at an early hour, at his residence near Bridgeville, and conveyed directly to the county jail. As soon as he could get word to his friends, bail was promptly tendered in his behalf and he was released—John H. Hare, ex-Sheriff, and County Treasurer Murray giving bail in the sum of $5,000, for his appearance to answer at the next term of court. The doctor denies most emphatically that he had anything whatever to do with the case, either directly or indirectly. He states that he was never called on to prescribe for the girl; never saw her to his knowledge, and never prescribed for her through other parties. His city office is now and has been for some time in a drug store on Wylie avenue, where he has no room to treat patients, and he will not take the course impossible to perform an operation, such as that charged. He cannot account for the use of his name in this connection, unless it be through the case of casting upon him the guilt of some one else. At all events, he feels confident that he will be acquitted if the case ever comes to a trial, and that his reputation will be fully vindicated.

It is extremely gratifying to make this announcement, because Dr. Gilmore is not only an experienced and skilful physician, but a gentleman who stands deservedly high in the profession, and is regarded as an honorable and conscientious practitioner.

Before leaving the jail he asked Alderman McMasters whether he (the alderman) had ever called upon him to attend the girl, or prescribe for her in any way whatever, and the alderman replied that he had not. The doctor also remarked that the police officers might have saved themselves the trouble of driving out to his house in the night, as he would have come into the city at his usual hour in the morning, and they would have had no difficulty in finding him. Thomas M. Marshal, Esq., appears as counsel for the doctor.

Dr. Bigelow by this time caught the attention of the delegates long enough to say to them that it was very evident, from the excited state of feeling, that no nomination would be made to-day, and therefore would adjourn the convention till eleven o'clock Wednesday morning. This caused a great uproar, but it was finally accepted in, and the assemblage slowly dispersed.

COLONEL KILGORE NOMINATED.

The Kilgore-Denniston delegates, after leaving Lafayette Hall